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OBITUARY.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Death of the Millionaire Philanthropist—A Sketch of His Career, with an Account of His Princely Benefactions.

A cable despatch from London announces the death of George Peabody, the prince of merchants and philanthropists, whose fame, like his benevolence, has become the common property of two hemispheres.

The Peabody Family.

The Paybodys were an ancient Leicestershire family, one member of which, Francis Paybody, in the year 1635, at the age of twenty-one, embarked at London for New England, and finally settled at Topsfield, in Massachusetts, where he erected a mansion house, and built a mill, both of which are still standing. Francis Paybody was prominent in Topsfield on account both of his wealth and his usefulness. By his wife Mary, daughter of Reginald Foster, he had fourteen children. His eldest son was an ancestor, in the fifth generation, of the millionaire philanthropist.

George Peabody's Early Life.

George Peabody was born in the town of Danvers, in Massachusetts, on the 18th of February, 1795. At that time, the period devoted to education among those destined to an active business life was not generally so long as it is in the present day; and this was the case even in families placed in more affluent circumstances than were the parents of George Peabody. Hence, at the age of eleven, he found himself established as clerk to Mr. Proctor, a grocer in his native town, and a man of sterling worth. At the age of fifteen, he left Danvers to seek a wider and more congenial sphere for the business talents that already began to show themselves. But the unsettled nature of the times had cast a gloom over the commercial world, and the prospect was not very inviting to the youthful adventurer. After living a year with his grandfather, Mr. Dodge, in Thetford, Vermont, he went, in the spring of 1811, to Newburyport, to be clerk to his brother, David Peabody, who had just opened there a draper's shop. This service, however, was not of long duration. Soon after his settlement, a fire (since known as the great fire of Newburyport) destroyed his brother's premises and property, along with a considerable portion of the business part of the town.

In Business at Georgetown, D. C.

Left thus again without employment, George Peabody joined his uncle, John Peabody, who (likewise a sufferer by the disaster in Newburyport, where he had for years been an extensive ship-owner) now established himself in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, with the hope of rebuilding his shattered fortune. This took place in 1812. Though still only in his seventeenth year, the management of the business mainly devolved upon the nephew, in whose name it was conducted; and during the two years of this association, he gave still clearer proofs than before of his adaptation to commercial pursuits.

A Brief Career as a Soldier.

During the earlier portion of his residence in Georgetown, Mr. Peabody responded promptly to the call of his country. The threatened war with Great Britain was then inevitable, for the British fleet had ascended the Potomac and was menacing the national capital The patriotism of the young merchant was aroused, and although he had not yet reached the age at which military service could be imposed, he joined a volunteer company of artillery, and soon found himself on duty at Fort Warburton, which commanded the river approach to Washington. The expected attack was not, however, made; and Mr. Peabody returned to the peaceful, and to him more congenial, avocations of business. For this service, together with a previous short service at Newburyport, Mr Peabody, a short time previous to his death, received one of the grants of one hundred acres of land bestowed under certain conditions, by act of Congress, upon the defenders of the republic at this perilous time.

In Business at Baltimore.

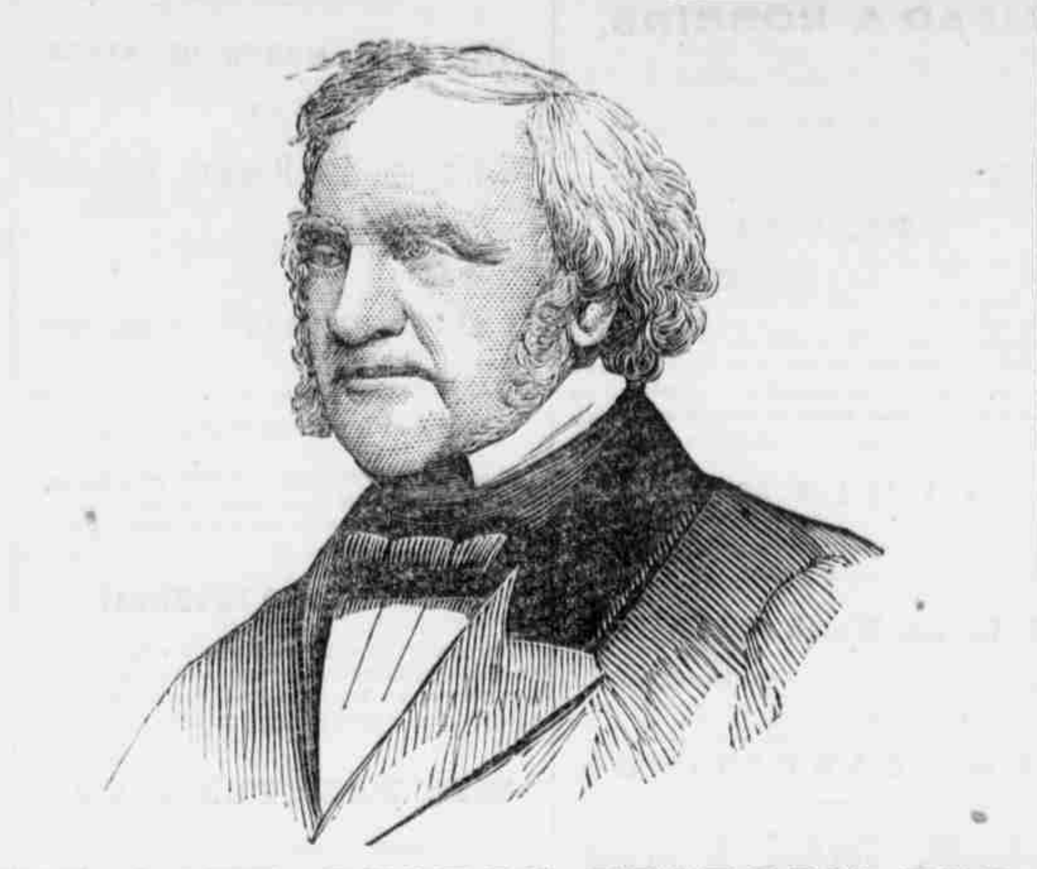
The affairs of the partnership with his uncle did not prosper as the ambitious young merchant desired, and he soon saw that, if he remained in it, he would become responsible for debts that he had not contracted. At the end of two years, therefore, he withdrew from the concern and formed a business association which was destined to lay the foundation of his princely fortune. He entered into partnership with Mr. Elisha Riggs, in the wholesale dry goods business, the capital being furnished by Mr. Riggs, while Mr. Peabody assumed the active management of the affairs of the concern. The new enterprise proved successful from the start, and in 1815 the firm removed from Georgetown to Baltimore. In a few years the business had assumed such proportions that in 1822 branch establishments were opened in Philadelphia and New York city. In the year 1829 Mr. Riggs retired from the partnership, and Mr. Peabody became the nominal as well as the actual head of the business. Mr. Riggs, in his retirement, took up his residence in New York city, where he died in 1853, leaving a name highly respected and honored.

It was in 1827 that Mr. Peabody made his first journey to Europe, whither he went for the purpose of purchasing goods. On the retirement of Mr. Riggs from the firm, it became necessary for him to make annual visits to the Old World, and frequently he was entrusted by the State of Maryland with important financial negotiations on its behalf, all of which were conducted by him in an eminently successful and satisfactory manner.

Becomes a Resident of London.

Early in 1837 he removed to England, but still maintained his association with the firm of Peabody, Riggs & Co., until the year 1843, when the partnership was dissolved.

The character of the business in which Mr. Peabody entered on his withdrawal from the firm of Peabody, Riggs & Co., has been generally known in this country as that of a banker, but, according to the classification used in English commercial and financial circles, this is erroneous. He never transacted a regular banking business, according to the English acceptation of the term. Although the two countries speak the same language, the designations of the various classes of business in England and the United States differ. The merchant here is the warehouseman in England, and the merchant there is the banker here. We have no tradesmen as a class, and yet in England every dealer in goods below the rank of a warehouseman—that is, one who sells goods by wholesale—is designated a tradesman. In the common acceptation of Englishmen, the various kinds of business transacted in the metropolis and other large towns rank in the following order, viz.:—Bankers, merchants, brewers, manufacturers, warehousemen, and tradesmen. In all leases, writs, suits at law, and other legal documents, Mr. Peabody, like every member of the firms of Rothschilds or Barings, would be styled a merchant—that is, one who deals in invoices, bills of lading, bills of exchange, stocks, bonds, government loans, and other securities. From this it will be seen that his business was of the most comprehensive character, and by its multiform ramifications his colossal fortune was rapidly accumulated.



THE LATE GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ

Services to the Public.

On more than one occasion during his early business career in England, Mr. Peabody's judgment, integrity, and vast financial resources have been of eminent public service, both to his native land and to the land of his adoption. During the commercial crisis in 1835, he was made, under an act of the Maryland Assembly, one of three commissioners to negotiate a loan for that State The transaction was successfully completed. In recognition of this and other services, the General Assembly of Maryland, in 1848, expressed in public resolutions the obligations of the State to him. In 1851 he also bore the entire expense of arranging the American department of the Great International Exhibition of London, and in the following year, when Mr. Henry Grinnell generously offered his vessel, the Advance, for a second expedition, under Dr. Kane, to the Arctic seas, in search of Sir John Franklin, Mr. Peabody again came forward with his liberality, and by a gift of $10,000 defrayed the expenses of the voyage.

He Gives London a "Fourth of July" Sensation.

Mr. Peabody's first capital stroke in reputation was made on the 4th of July, 1851. The old grudge of England towards her revolted colonies remained. Seventy-five years had not wiped out the disgrace. The *Times* held up to ridicule our meagre show in the Exhibition, *Punch* caricatured our industrial products, the Royal Commission had given us but a stinted welcome, and the cold shoulder was turned to our exhibitors in nearly all public entertainments. To change all this Mr. Peabody proposed to give to Americans and Englishmen on the day of our national anniversary the grand *fete* of the season. He suggested his plan to Mr. Lawrence, who, before committing himself in its favor, laid it before the Duke of Wellington. It met the Duke's approval, and he promised to give it his hearty co-operation. No greater success was ever achieved. Willis' rooms, the famous Almack's, the lady patronesses of which were the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marchionesses of Ely, Londonderry, and Westminster, the Countesses of Jersey, Kinnoull, and Lichfield, Viscountess Palmerston, and Lady Clinton, whose rules proscribed the introduction of any lady whom a patroness did not visit, or any gentleman who was not presented by a lady whose name was on her visiting list, were obtained for the occasion by the influence of the "Iron Duke." The programme prescribed a concert and an assembly. The operatic corps of Her Majesty's Theatre, including Grisi, Alboni, Viardot, and Mario, was engaged. The ball-room, 100 feet by 40, decorated with gilt columns and pilasters, classic medallions and mirrors, was lighted by five hundred wax lights in cut glass lustres. The entertainment was elegant and profuse. When it became known that the Duke of Wellington was to be present, every social objection was removed. The *elite* of the aristocracy not only accepted but sought invitations More than 1700 persons were present, and it turned out to be the most brilliant assembly of the mos famous season of London, chronicled by all the newspapers of the kingdom.

Mr. Peabody was not then, nor for many year afterwards, in society. The days of exclusiveness where the oligarchy of a set rules, have not gone by in England. His brilliant international entertainment broke down no social barriers; it gave him renown, but not society. He was engaged in business distinguished, indeed, for wealth and hospitality, but nothing more, without family, or rank, or title, or office, and hence he was black-balled at the Reform Club and scratched from the Minister's list for the Queen's levees. To his own credit, it could be said that, after he had made a position for himself he held aloof from all solicitations from the latter, and declined a public invitation to become a member of the former.

He Establishes the "Fourth of July" Dinner in London.

The celebration of the Fourth of July by a public dinner was inaugurated by Mr. Peabody in 1852, and was continued every year up to 1859, at which time the American Association in London, a club formed for charitable purposes, succeeded to the honor. There are thousands in both countries who recall with pleasure those occasions of national reunion. In one instance, only did any occurrence mar the festivity.

He Settles a Nice Point Summarily.

During the year that Mr. (now General) Sickles held the post of Secretary of Legation, it was proposed that the annual dinner should be by subscription, in order to give it a more general and public character. The plan recieved the approbation of Mr. Peabody, who requested, however, that, while all the proceedings were managed by a committee, he might be allowed to pay the expenses. Upon this understanding the plan was made, the tickets issued, and Mr. Peabody elected to preside. A difference arose at one of the preliminary meetings about the toasts. "The day we celebrate," it was agreed should come first, but the second toast, should it be "The President" or "The Queen!" Mr. Peabody was strong for the latter, urging that residence in England, the unblemished character of her Majesty, deference to his invited English guests, and his own custom hitherto, warranted giving precedence to the toast to the Queen. Mr. Sickles argued that the dinner being a national celebration, made so not only by the day, but by the presence of the American Minister, self-respect, loyalty, and custom demanded that honor should be shown first to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. Mr. Peabody rejoined that all scruples might be waived by toasting the Queen first, as a woman," to which Mr. Sickles responded that it was not the woman but the ruler to whom the toast did honor. The discussion was sharp. Neither yielded. No formal vote was taken. It was understood when the meeting broke up that the decision rested with the Committee of Arrangements, there being no doubt, however, that the feelings of the majority were with Mr. Sickles. The result was unfortunate for, whatever may have been the arrangement on the paper prepared by the committee, Mr. Peabody, unaccustomed to dictation, after "The Day we Celebrate" had been drunk, proposed, with the usual complimentary preface, "The Health of her Majesty Queen Victoria." The toast was received coldly, Mr. Sickles and his friends refusing to honor it, and immediately withdrawing from the table. An acrimonious controversy followed in newspapers and pamphlets, exciting a bitterness of feeling which never entirely subsided.

He Founds the Danvers Institute.

In the year 1852, when the citizens of his native town, Danvers, celebrated the hundredth year of their corporate existence, Mr. Peabody, though unable to be present at their festivities, gave a tangible proof of his interest in them, by presenting a gift of $20,000 to found an institute and library for the benefit of the people. To this anniversary gift he subsequently added large donations, amounting in all, along with the original sum, to upwards of $200,000.

The Panic of 1857.

Although his commercial activity was uninterrupted from the time of his entrance into the partnership with Mr. Riggs, and he never encountered a single reverse, Mr. Peabody at times found himself in difficult circumstances, the most noticeable occasion of this character occurring during the great panic of 1857. The financial storm was hurrying across the Atlantic. Tidings of commercial disasters in the United States, like scuds that herald the tornado, came almost daily. Trust companies had suspended payment, railroad bonds, city securities, and State stocks had failed to meet their indebtedness; orders for the shipment of goods were countermanded; old-established importing houses had stopped payment; and remittances from America, without which, like the sunshine and dew withdrawn from vegetation, the productions of England languish and die, ceased to arrive. So sudden a financial crisis had never been known. To every firm in Europe doing business with America it threatened serious calamity. The provincial towns of England felt the shock first, and accounts of the disasters filled the local columns of the country newspapers. The largest manufacturers of Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield were in difficulties. Banks in the metropolis began to refuse discount, and the prime stocks in Capel Court became worthless to secure advances. Rumors affecting the oldest houses of London were in circulation. It was said that the Barings had hesitated to accept the bills of their foreign correspondents; that Sir Lionel Rothschild had been refused accommodations at the Bank of England, and that Overend, Gurney & Co. were declining to receive the most approved commercial paper. Peabody & Co. shared largely in the general distrust. For several days they were supposed to be tottering. A thousand rumors were afloat, and even the city article of the *Times* encouraged suspicion regarding "an important American firm." It was the occasion of all others to try the virtue of solvency. Instead of battling with phantoms, Mr. Peabody went to the directors of the Bank of England, made an exact statement of his affairs, and exhibited his securities. No higher encomium was ever passed on the integrity of a commercial man than when, by unanimous vote, the Board advanced on Mr. Peabody's obligations a million pounds sterling.

His First Visit to His Native Country,

after his removal to England, occurred in 1857, after an absence of nearly twenty years. During this visit he carried out an intention formed long before, of founding in the city of Baltimore an institution upon a much larger scale than that established in the town of his birth.

He Founds the Peabody Institute at Baltimore.

The scheme was to comprise a large free library, the periodical delivery of lectures by eminent literary and scientific men, an academy of music, a gallery of art, and accommodation for the Maryland Historical Society. For this purpose he gave $500,000, to which he at one time added $200,000, in 1866 giving an additional $500,000, and again, during his visit to this country last summer, $400,000 more.

The latter donation consisted of three hundred thousand dollars of Tennessee six per cent. bonds and one hundred thousand dollars of Virginia six per cent. bonds. This sum was designed by the donor for the erection of a building similar to and adjoining the present institution, the site for which is already purchased. Any remainder of the above amount after the construction of the new building is to be applied to a gallery of painting and sculpture. Mr. Peabody, in a letter making the donation, referred to the pecuniary difficulties of Tennessee, but expressed confidence in the great natural resources of the State and high sense of honor of her people, and advised the trustees to keep these bonds for the present, as they are increasing in value, and, when necessary, to dispose of the highest-priced United States bonds held by the trustees.

The corner-stone of the first building was laid in 1858, but the completion of the structure was delayed for some years by the unsettled state of the country. In his letter to the trustees, he afforded a glimpse of his large-hearted benevolence and universal sympathies. Towards the conclusion, he said:—

"My earnest wish to promote, at all times, a spirit of harmony and good-will in society, my aversion to intolerance, bigotry, and party rancor, and my enduring respect and love for the happy institutions of our prosperous republic, impel me to express the wish that the institute I have proposed to you shall always be strictly guarded against the possibility of being made a theatre for the dissemination or discussion of sectarian theology or party politics; that it shall never minister, in any manner whatever, to political dissension, to infidelity, to visionary theories of a pretended philosophy, which may be aimed at the subversion of the approved morals of society; that it shall never lend its aid or influence to the propagation of opinions tending to create or encourage sectional jealousies in our happy country, or which may lead to the alienation of the people of one State or section of the Union from those of another, but that it shall be so conducted, throughout its whole career, as to teach political and religious charity, toleration, and beneficence, and prove itself to be, in all contingencies and conditions, the true friend of our inestimable Union, of the salutary institutions of free government, and of liberty regulated by law."

During his first sojourn in the United States, towns and public bodies vied with each other in seeking to honor their distinguished countryman. With his characteristic modesty, Mr. Peabody declined all such proposals, with one exception—that of his native town. The enthusiastic reception he met with from the people of Danvers has left an impression on all concerned that will not soon be effaced. He returned to England in 1858.

His Gift to the Poor of London.

A few years after his return to London, he set about giving effect to his long-cherished intention of doing something for the poor of London. Whether we consider the princely magnitude of the gift, or the wise application that has been made of it, this scheme of benevolence is one of the grandest on record, either in ancient or modern times. The sums bestowed, and the dates of their announcement, are as follows:—March 12, 1862, £150,000; January 29, 1866, £100,000; and December 5, 1868, £100,000; making a total of £350,000, given "to ameliorate the condition of the poor" of London. This almost unparalleled generosity awakened a grateful response in the hearts of Englishmen. Unfortunately, in one sense, though not in another, it was not easy to find a tangible mode of expressing the deep gratitude and genuine admiration that had been aroused in the community. The same feelings that led Mr. Peabody to decline the public acknowledgments of the cities of his native land in 1857, prevented him from accepting the honors which were ready to be showered upon him. The freedom of the city was bestowed upon him by the Corporation of London: and acknowledgments from many other public bodies were freely offered. Arrangements were also entered into for the erection of his statue. The only occasion on which he appeared in public was at the close of the Working-Classes' Exhibition in the Guildhall, in 1866, when he received a most enthusiastic reception.

Recognition of His Generosity in England.

But this did not satisfy the gratitude of the English nation, and a few years ago it was proposed to confer upon Mr. Peabody either a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Mr. Peabody, still true to his American instincts, declined them both, and when asked what gift, if any, he would accept, he replied:—"A letter from the Queen of England which I may carry across the Atlantic, and deposit as a memorial of one of her most faithful sons." To this request a ready response was given by a letter, which has since been deposited, along with the portrait of her Majesty, in the Peabody Institute at Danvers. In this letter, which was dated Windsor Castle, March 28, 1866, the Queen said:—

"The queen hears that Mr. Peabody intends shortly to return to America, and she would be sorry that he should leave England without being assured by herself how deeply she appreciates the noble act of more than princely munificence by which he has sought to relieve the wants of her poorer subjects residing in London. It is an act, as the Queen believes, wholly without parallel, and which will carry its best reward in the consciousness of having contributed so largely to the assistance of those who can little help themselves.

"The Queen would not, however, have been satisfied without giving Mr. Peabody some public mark of her sense of his munificence, and she would gladly have conferred upon him either a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, but that she understands Mr. Peabody to feel himself debarred from accepting such distinctions.

"It only remains, therefore, for the Queen to give Mr. Peabody this assurance of her personal feelings, which she would further wish to mark by asking him to accept a miniature portrait of herself, which she will desire to have painted for him, and which, when finished, can either be sent to him in America, or given to him on the return which she rejoices to hear he meditates to the country that owes him so much."

To this letter Mr. Peabody made the following response:—

"THE PALACE HOTEL, BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON, April 3, 1866.—Madam:—I feel sensibly my inability to express in adequate terms the gratification with which I have read the letter which your Majesty has done me the high honor of transmitting by the hands of Earl Russell.

"On the occasion which has attracted your Majesty's attention, of setting apart a portion of my property to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the poor of London, I have been actuated by a deep sense of gratitude to God, who has blessed me with prosperity, and of attachment to this great country, where, under your Majesty's benign rule, I have received so much personal kindness and enjoyed so many years of happiness. Next to the approval of my own conscience, I shall always prize the assurance which your Majesty's letter conveys to me of the approbation of the Queen of England, whose whole life has attested that her exalted station has in no degree diminished her sympathy with the humblest of her subjects. The portrait which your Majesty is graciously pleased to bestow on me, I shall value as the most gracious heirloom that I can leave in the land of my birth, where, together with the letter which your Majesty has addressed to me, it will ever be regarded as an evidence of the kindly feeling of the Queen of the United Kingdom towards a citizen of the United States.

"I have the honor to be

"Your Majesty's most obedient servant,

"GEORGE PEABODY."

His Second Visit to the United States.

During the civil war in the United States, Mr. Peabody remained in England, taking no part whatever in the struggle, either by action or public expression of sympathy. By birth he was a Northern man, but his business relations in this country had been principally with the South and with Southern men, and it was therefore natural, and perhaps excusable, that he should take an entirely neutral stand, deviated from, however, in a gift of $10,000 to the Sanitary Fund. But as soon as the war was fairly closed, he paid another visit to the United States, arriving in 1866 and remaining nearly a year, and during his stay gave ample proof that he sincerely desired to promote the best interests of the Southern States.

The Southern Educational Fund and Other Benefactions.

The number and munificence of his benefactions during this visit will appear almost incredible. To Phillips Academy, in Andover, he gave $25,000; to the Newburyport Library, $15,000; to building a new church in Georgetown, Massachusetts, $100,000; to a library in the same town, $16,000; to the Essex Institute, at Salem, $140,000; to the library at Thetford, Vermont, $5000; to the Massachusetts Historical Society, in Boston, $20,000; to the Peabody Institute of Archæology, at Cambridge, $150,000; to found a geological branch at Yale College, $150,000; to the Peabody Institute, at Baltimore, the additional gift, alluded to above, of $500,000; to the Maryland Historical Society, $20,000; to Kenyon College, Ohio, $25,000; and for a library in Georgetown, D. C., $15,000; besides an additional gift to the Peabody Institute at Danvers, and $1,400,000 which were distributed among his relatives in this country. But the crowning benefaction of this visit was the foundation of the Southern Educational Fund. The fund was entrusted by Mr. Peabody to the management of a Board of Trustees, composed of eminent men of both sections of the country, in whose hands, during his second visit, he placed money and securities amounting to $1,500,000, to which was added, last summer, another million. By his direction, and under the direct superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Sears, the general agent selected by the Board of Trustees, the interest and part of the principal of this vast sum is being applied to the assistance of schools and the general promotion of education in the Southern States, without distinction of race or color.

Recognition of His Benevolence in the United States.

After his munificent gifts to the cause of education in this country, a fitting testimonial in recognition was ordered by the Government. This testimonial is in the form of a symbolical monument. It consists of a pedestal of ebony, three inches wide, eight inches long, and an inch and a half in height, on which rises a purple velvet block, six and a half inches long and two and a half high. On this rises a massive gold plinth, resting on the centre of which is an upright medal, the front disk of which presents an excellent medallion profile of Mr. Peabody. On the obverse disk of the medal the following inscription is cut:—"The people of the United States to George Peabody, in acknowledgment of his beneficent promotion of universal education." On the right hand of the medallion likeness rises a female statue, representing "Benevolence," holding a laurel bough. On the left of the medal are two nude figures of children, white and black. The white child points proudly to the medallion face, while the black, pointing to himself, according to the idea of the artist, appears to ask if he, too, is to be benefitted. Behind this group rises a three-trunked palmetto tree. Beneath the obverse disk is a collection of the symbols of education. In the centre is a mounted geographical globe, which revolves at the touch. Below this, an unrolled map of the United States, with the Bible and school-books at the right and left. The testimonial was completed a little over a year ago.

His Last Visit to the United States.

In the early part of last summer, Mr. Peabody made still another visit to the United States, hoping to find relief in his failing health, which, however, was but little improved during his sojourn. During this visit, in addition to the donation of $400,000 to the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, and $1,000,000 to the Southern Educational Fund, already referred to, he gave $60,000 to Washington College, at Lexington, Va., the institution over which General Lee presides.

On the 29th of September last he again departed from England, sailing on that day from New York in the steamer Scotia. His health continued to fail after his return, and last evening, at half-past 11 o'clock, the great philanthropist breathed his last, at the ripe old age of seventy-four.

Mr. Peabody never married—a fact that occasioned many speculations. At one time it was rumored that he was about to marry Miss Burdett Coutts, but the rumor proved to be false. In person, the great philanthropist was tall and well built, and his countenance had all the appearance of that benevolence for which he was distinguished, and in manners he was most genial and inviting. There will, of course, be a great interest manifested by the public in both countries to learn what disposition he has made of the princely fortune which he accumulated in London, and which is variously estimated at from twenty to thirty millions of dollars.

A Summary of His Benefactions.

The following summary of his benefactions is the best and most eloquent eulogy that we can pronounce upon his life:—

To the Institute at Baltimore	$1,400,000
To the Institute at Danvers	200,000
To the Poor of London	1,750,000
To the Southern Educational Fund	2,500,000
To Harvard University	150,000
To Yale College	150,000
To Washington College	60,000
To other objects	386,000
Making a total of	$6,596,000

To this amount should be added the princely fortune of $1,400,000 which was distributed among his relatives during his second visit to the United States, making a grand total of $7,996,000 distributed by him during his lifetime in amounts of noticeable size. While so free and open-handed in his public benefactions, however, in private charities he was far outdone by others. He appeared to regard himself as the trustee of an immense fund for the benefit of common humanity, but choose to bestow his charity in a way that would bring forth great and noticeable results; and, conscious that he did his full duty in this respect, left to others of a different temperament the alleviation of individual cases of suffering and distress.

THE REGIONS OF ICE.

Four Expeditions at Work in the Frigid Zone—The Route to the North Pole—Results of the Recent Explorations.

The *Weser-Zeitung* has obtained information concerning the late voyage of the Albert in the Polar seas from Dr. Bessel himself. The Albert is the first vessel that has crossed the Spitzbergen sea, at 76 deg.—76 deg. 45 min. north latitude, from the south coast of Spitzbergen to the northern coast of Nova Zembla. She reached the most northern point of of her voyage (80 deg. 14 min. north latitude, 90 deg. 52 min. east latitude), on the 20th of June. The ice, which extended as far as Liefdebay, formed a solid and impassable barrier, so that the proposed visit to Gillis' Land had to be abandoned. On the 23d June she arrived at King's Bay, on the western coast of Spitzbergen A landing was effected and an excursion made, but the attempt proved both difficult and dangerous, on account of the torrents of snow-water which streamed from the glaciers on every side.

The next point on the proposed route was the Belsund, but the way was choked with pack-ice. The ship lay off the South Cape on the 26th of June, and as a south wind had sprung up another attempt was made to reach Gillis' Land, but without success, as the ice was still firm, and lay further to the south than before. The anchor was cast, and several hunting expeditions undertaken to Amsterdam Island, Dames' Island, and Clover Cliff. A large number of birds, particularly ducks, were shot, and many remains of the Dutch settlement of the seventeenth century were found.

The ruins of eleven boiling-houses, and great heaps of old barrels and the bleached bones of whales strewed the shore. There, too, stood numerous gravestones, with their pious Dutch and German inscriptions, the only remaining records of long-forgotten toil. Dr. Bessel took some photographic views of the most striking features of the landscape and a number of sketches in water-colors.

As the way to the north was still blocked up, the vessel turned her head southwards, and on the 30th June she was sixteen sea miles south of the Cape. The season was so unfavorable that it was impossible to make even the Thousand Islands, but their position, which is placed so far to the north in the Swedish maps, was rectified, and the southern point of Hope Island was determined with exactitude. The ice extended almost to Cape Nassau, and the captain resolved to sail along its borders in the direction of Nova Zembla. Though Dr. Bessel and the second mate wished to land at the latter point, the captain thought the sea was running too high to permit of the attempt being made without danger. On the 21st of August the Albert began her homeward voyage. A large number of meteorological observations were made and some interesting zoological specimens were secured with the dredge.

Three other vessels, belonging respectively to England, Norway, and Russia, have also been engaged this summer in exploring the Arctic regions. The first of these, the Diana, is the property of Mr. Lamont, a member of the Royal Geographical Society. She sailed from Glasgow on the 25th of April, having that gentleman, Mr. W. Leysey, Mr. Smith, and a crew of twenty-one men, under the command of Captain Iverson, a Norwegian, on board. The purpose of these gentlemen was partly scientific discovery and partly sport. They, too, felt the unfavorable influence of the season. Though they reached Nova Zembla in May and Spitzbergen in June, they were unable to pass the eightieth degree. Ten years ago Mr. Lamont succeeded in pushing further to the north in a sailing vessel. In other respects they were more successful, as on their voyage, and during a few weeks' stay in Norway, on their way home, they succeeded in killing 30 walruses, 90 large seals, 2 bears, and 102 stags. They also brought home with them about 10 tons of oil.

The Norwegian expedition, if we can call a single small sloop by so high-sounding a name, was under the command of Captain Carlsen, the celebrated walrus-hunter. Undaunted by the evil name it bears, he pushed boldly into the Carian Sea and found it free from ice. He sailed along the Siberian coast, which is flat and covered with bushes, while the bottom is oozy, until he reached the White Islands, a few miles from the mouth of the Obi. His adventurous voyage was well repaid in a pecuniary point of view, as he secured 238 walruses, 30 great seals, and 3 polar bears, the value of which he estimates at about 7500 thalers.

The Russian expedition was fitted out by Mr. Sideroff for the purpose of establishing a direct communication by sea between Norway and Siberia. The George left Hammerfest on the 31 of August, under the command of Captain Rieck. Her plan was to reach and sail up the Obi, and Captain Carlsen believes she will accomplish her purpose, unless the sandbanks at the mouth of the river present an unexpected and insurmountable obstacle. It seems that these seas are free from ice at least four months in the year, and as the distance between Varda in Norway and the mouths of the Obi may be traversed by steam in from three to four days, eight voyages might easily be made in a season. Should Mr. Sideroff succeed in his plan, the commercial importance of the route will be very great.

A negro clergyman addressed his congregation thus:—"B'lov'd bredren and sisters, you dono how to tell the sheeps from de goats. Bery well! I shall ask you which ob dem hab de *wool*, and which ob dem hab de *hair*?"

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Ex-President Johnson's Latest Master Stroke—He Banquets the Tennessee Legislature—Arrest of a Memphis Murderer—Baltimore in Mourning for Peabody.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Arrest of a Murderer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 5.—Joseph McDonald, formerly a member of the police force, and who, about two years since, shot and killed his wife, was arrested here on Wednesday.

Bishop Fitzgerald,

of Arkansas, passed through this city yesterday *en route* to Rome to attend the Œcumenical Council.

J. D.

It is said that Jefferson Davis is to become President of a life insurance company in this city, and reside at Hernando, Mississippi.

The Races.

There were yesterday over fifty horses at the race track entered for the races next week. The sport promises to be the finest ever witnessed here. The track, which is new, is said to be one of the finest in the United States. Turfmen express themselves as well satisfied with the efforts of the Chickasaw Jockey Club and the efforts made. Should the weather permit, the attendance at the races will fully equal that at the fair.

What Does Andy Mean?

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5.—Andy Johnson, who still clings to Nashville, has extended an invitation to the Legislature, which was announced in that body yesterday, asking the members to a banquet to be given at the Stacy House to night. Following on the heels of his defeat, this show of hospitality has puzzled the *quidnuncs*, and the question now is what does it all mean? A few sages, with an extraordinary air of wisdom, mysteriously hint that Senator Brownlow will have returned to his long home before many months, although the very latest advices from Knoxville represent the Parson in tolerably good health and, preparing to start for Washington.

The Constitutional Convention Bill

is not going to glide through the Senate in its present shape, and it may be considerably modified before becoming a law.

Respect to the Memory of Peabody.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—The Peabody Institute is to be draped in mourning in consequence of Peabody's death. Some admirers of the deceased here have already draped their stores. It is expected that the citizens of Baltimore will make an imposing demonstration soon to his memory.

The Steamer Leipsic

is hourly expected to arrive. Amongst her passengers are A. S. Abell and his son Charles, of the Baltimore *Sun*, and Captain McLaughlin.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Election Returns.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The latest returns from the interior are more unfavorable to the Republicans. According to the *Tribune* the Senate will stand 17 Democrats to 15 Republicans, and the Assembly 72 Democrats to 56 Republicans. The *Times* puts the Assembly at 70 Democrats to 58 Republicans.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 5—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅜; for account, 93½. American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s of 1862, 83½; 1865s, old, 82¾; 1867s, 83⅜; 10-40s 77¾. Erie, 20¼; Illinois Central, 98½; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day will probably reach 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 106,000 bales, of which 20,000 were for export and 24,000 for speculation. Receipts of the week, 44,000 bales, of which 16,000 are American stock; 398,000 bales, 31,000 of which is American stock afloat; 341,000 bales, of which 68,000 bales is American. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 1d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 22,500 quarters, of which 20,000 is American.

LONDON, Nov. 5—11 A. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8¾d.@1s 9d.

BREMEN, Nov. 5.—Petroleum closed firm last night.

HAMBURG, Nov. 5.—Petroleum closed firm last night.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 5—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅜; for account, 93½. American securities firm. Erie, 20¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—1 P. M.—California wheat, 10s. 3d.; red Western, 9s.@9s. 1d; red winter, 9s. 4d. Flour, 23s. Corn, 29s.

LONDON, Nov. 5—1 P. M.—Whale Oil, £40.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 37c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 5.—Petroleum opens firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—2 P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is less favorable, but does not affect the cotton market.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Schmidt & Myer vs. The Philadelphia Fire Insurance Company. An action to recover on a policy for the loss of vinegar by fire in November, 1867. The defense denied that the quantity of goods set forth in the plaintiff's claim was destroyed, and alleged that plaintiffs were guilty of negligence in leaving a pile of dry shavings near a stove in which a fire was kept burning. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Gopsill vs. Kneass & Co. An action to recover for advertising in plaintiff's Directory. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $198·10

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

In the case of John Coolies, charged with a conspiracy to cheat and defraud Charles P. Werner of a billiard saloon and properties, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. While the jury were deliberating upon their verdict, the defendant "went home to get his dinner" and failed to appear again during the day. His bail was forfeited, and this morning ex-Detective Webb, who is now a tipstaff of this court, brought him in, and his bail was raised to $4000 for his appearance pending the motion for a new trial that had been made in his case.

Charles Mason, a good-looking young printer, was tried upon the charge of entering a room with intent to steal. The proof was that the prisoner, boarding at No. 243 South Tenth street, where Mr. A. R. Taylor lodged, was one night found under a bed in Taylor's room, and could give no explanation of his presence there. The jury convicted him.

Charles Brown (colored) was convicted of the larceny of $4·50. He and the prosecutor were carrying on the oyster trade together on the small, and having received a five-dollar bill out of which to take fifty cents, he went off to get the change, and having got it, kept it.

John Callahan was convicted of the larceny of a horse and wagon valued at $150. The owner of the wagon left it in the street, while he went into a house upon business, and the prisoner seeing it unguarded leaped in and drove off at a rapid rate. In his reckless flight he collided with another wagon, which stopped him, and the team was at once delivered to the owner, who came up in hot pursuit of the fugitive. The defendant pleaded insanity produced by liquor.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE GREAT IRISH QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

That the Irish problem fundamentally involves the whole British land system; that it is an enormous type of evils under which all oppressed peoples groan; and that it is a warning to every country, however free, ought to be remarked. Those who felt afraid that our negroes might in time cry out against some added crime of landlordism may observe what men of the race of O'Connell suffer from the countrymen of Wilberforce. Again, too, we are bitterly reminded of that immense English sin of might-worship as formulated by the philosopher who glorified the Jamaica massacre, and, conceiving that nothing could be better than a landlord king and a tenant subject, sneered at the gospel of the poor according to McCrowdy. Here now is wretched McCrowdy asking the beggarly right not to be made vermin of by Mr. Carlyle's wild beast of a landlord; praying with bloodshot eyes to be allowed to be thrifty, and not to be provoked to do murder. Unavailing lamentation and heart-break have been heard from year to year. Irish crones have torn their hair, and sweethearts and wives, like sweet Maggie McCormick, have gone distracted. Men of more utter baseness than Irish landlords were never known, saith the *Times* of 1852. But the widow of McCrowdy still weeps like Rachel, and will not be comforted, and some of her children emigrate and build ramparts of natural hatred against the blundering tyranny which scatters broadcast in evictions and exiles the seeds of ill-will. By-and-by it may be that a martyred and humble people will work out an unforeseen revenge. England made Catholic, as some of her converts threaten, would be more than poetic retribution; but Englishmen convinced that only by justice to Ireland can they themselves be redeemed in Church, State, and society, would argue a sufficient pang.

We have no want of testimony as to Irish wrongs. Mr. Bright thought that the larger landlordism of the English Government was brutal. Mr. Gladstone admits a tragic retrospect when he says that Ireland ought to be governed for Irishmen. Lord Clarendon describes landlordism as felony. Professor Rodgers, of Oxford, writes that Ireland's social condition is the grossest scandal, and that from no fault of a thrifty people. Shameful is it to think that in this year of Christian grace, 8450 landlords, mostly Protestants, dispose of 540,000 tenants, and back of them six millions of people, mainly Catholics. Ulster tenant right, by which a tenant may sell his good will to an incomer, is the best that has yet been done for Irishmen, and still seems vastly in favor of the landlord, since it generally relieves him of any charge for tenant-made improvements, and does not secure the farmer against capricious, avaricious, or political eviction, either because he does not marry, nor does not pay, or does not vote as his liege lord requires. Ninety-five per cent. of Irish farmers have no leases whatever, and may be evicted, which is to say transported, at any moment.

What the Irishman most earnestly desires is to be rooted in the land he passionately loves. Prussia has given the right of hereditary fixture to her peasants; England has given immunities to her Indian ryots against evictions, not to speak of her endowing Pagans when Roman Catholics are neglected. The Irish tenant asks for a right to his improvements, security against the arbitrary raising of rent, and fixity of holding. Mr. Bright's loan scheme, including the purchase of the estates of absentees, and the famous Prussian land system, equally aim to make he tenant a proprietor. For the honor of uman nature, we hope that the British Govrnment will do more than adopt the proposed lster tenant system. Against any cowardly elding to that respectable hardness of heart which has done so much to make criminal English statesmanship, the priesthood of Ireland show a unanimous phalanx of protest. At a time when Father O'Keefe calls Mr. Gladstone the greatest statesman of any age, and Cardinal Cullen, at the head of the tenants, declares against the Fenians, this is both warning and assuring. The land reform must come effectively, not merely as a concession, but, let us hope, also in the spirit of expiation.

MR. DELANO'S STUMP SPEECHES.

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Delano takes the stump to gull the public with the idea that this administration, and he particularly, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, should be credited with an increase of that revenue for fiscal year 1869 over what it was in 1868. He goes on to say, in one of his speeches, that in 1868 only 6,709,546 gallons of whisky paid tax, while during 1869 62,009,331 gallons paid tax; and that during the last six months of the fiscal year 1869 there was a revenue gain over the corresponding months of 1868 of $4,082,000 on tobacco, $16,000 on fermented liquors, $41,000 on gross receipts, $165,000 on sales, $1,864,000 on income, $112,000 on banks, $135,000 on gas, and $850,000 on stamps.

Mr. Delano's assumption of any agency whatever in promoting this increase is ridiculous:—

1. The existing administration, under which Mr. Delano holds (and, we suspect, desires indefinitely to hold) office, only came into power four months before the expiration of the fiscal year 1869, during which period, instead of devoting itself to the collection of the revenues or any other good public work, it devoted itself to a system of wholesale guillotining of officers in the public service, which, by retarding that service, lost to the treasury millions of dollars. Those four months saw Mr. Delano giving his attention, and energies likewise, not so much to the augmentation of the income of the country as to the confirmation of the power of his party. So far as the public weal is concerned, this self-glorifying politician might better have been in Kamtschatka than at the head of the revenue office.

2. The Congressional legislation and national business growth, which really had to do with the revenue increase of 1869, promoted it in spite of the arbitrary action of Secretary Boutwell and Mr. Delano. In the items of whisky and tobacco the effect of that legislation and national growth is sufficient for the purpose of this showing. Mr. Delano, contrasting as above the revenue receipts on whisky in 1868 from those in 1869, estimates that, adding the 4,227,101 gallons which were withdrawn from bond for export to the quantity yielding tax for home consumption, we had less than 11,000,000 gallons as the represented total production of the country for 1868. But he fails to state the quantity that was placed in bond that year, and kept there until after the reduction of the tax. Though the whisky production of 1868 fell somewhat short of the usual total, there was enough made to have come to tax and to have yielded a revenue equal to that of the year before, had the enormous tax not kept it out of the market and forced it into bond. Holders knew that the tax must fall under the current pressure, and naturally refrained from taking out the article for which there was no sale, and paying the two dollars tax.

When the tax was reduced, the whisky in bond was removed. The enormous quantities which thus escaped from bond, added to the increased distillation stimulated by the reduction, all paid tax, of course, and swelled the revenues on whisky during the last fiscal year to the sum which Mr. Delano has the effrontery to claim as the fruit of his own diligence. With some slight difference, the same causes that thus operated in favor of the revenue on whisky operated in favor of that on tobacco. Mr. Delano's share in the course pursued by the administration tended rather to prevent the collection of the tax on the total quantities of these articles which were thrown on the market; his claim that he created this increase of the revenue derived from them is therefore the more preposterous.

FALSIFYING FIGURES.

From the N. Y. Times.

When the *World's* reporter put into the mouth of Mr. S. S. Cox the extraordinary assertion that the national debt is now larger than at the close of the war, that gentleman indignantly repudiated the statement, and characterized as "a sham" the reporting which rendered its publication possible. But the *World* editorially promulgates what is equally untrue and absurd. *Apropos* of Mr. Boutwell's recent exhibit, it insists that, on the Secretary's own showing, the total reduction of the debt effected since the 1st March is but $1,866,366, instead of more than sixty-four millions, as has been claimed in behalf of the administration.

Either the *World* has been imposed upon by the marvelous arithmetician whom it brings into use at election times, or it is intent upon playing the partisan at the expense of truth. Here is the statement it puts forth:—

	March 1.	*Nov. 1.*
Debt bearing coin interest	$2,107,824,050	$2,107,936,800
Debt bearing currency interest	71,140,000	61,640,000
Matured debt	6,422,463	4,389,
Debt bearing no interest	421,578,180	421,880,
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads	53,937,000	62,188,320
Total debt	$2,660,901,693	$2,658,035,227
Absolute decrease in eight months		$1,866,366

According to the *World*, then, there has actually been an increase of the debt bearing coin interest, and an increase also of the amount issued to the Pacific Railroad; while the reduction is limited to the currency interest debt and the matured debt. This is the story which a leading Democratic organ attempts to foist upon its readers.

Now what is the fact? One of Mr. Boutwell's earliest official acts was the application of surplus means to the formation of a sinking fund, in compliance with the law of 1862. The wisdom of that law it were idle here to discuss; it is in operation, and the Secretary has deemed himself bound to obey its provisions. In pursuance of this law, he has purchased and set aside as a sinking fund gold interest bonds exceeding in amount sixty-four millions. These bonds have not been destroyed, and therefore appear in the Treasury statement as a part of the debt. But they belong to the Government, which has redeemed them; they cannot under any circumstances be reissued; and the amount they cover represents a real reduction of the debt. Congress may, if it choose, order them to be destroyed; but whether it does this or permits the sinking fund to continue, the result will be practically the same. The bonds have been redeemed, and a reduction of the public debt effected to the extent of $64,197,934, as the following comparison proves:—

FUNDED GOLD-BEARING DEBT UNITED STATES.

	March 1. 1869.	Nov. 1, 1869.
United States 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,602,669,900
Less in sinking fund	......	64,280,584
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,538,389,316
Other gold bonds	502,266,800	502,266,900
Total gold stocks	$2,107,854,150	$2,043,656,216
Reduction by new administration		$64,197,934

The reduction in October was not less than $7,350,000, and if the rate be maintained the first twelve months of the Grant administration will show a diminution of the debt not far short of a hundred millions.

The *World* may not like these facts, because they reflect credit on a Republican administration; but it will gain nothing by the perversion of figures, however ingenious, or by falsehood, however plausible.

THE PRESS IN ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. World.

Those persons who doubt the power of the press—if any such persons there still are—are respectfully referred to the results of the recent municipal election in Chicago. The Republican majority in the city is so decided that the contests have degenerated into squabbles for the nominations, and the election has been merely the registration of a foregone conclusion. As is apt to be the case where the majority is so powerful as not to be in fear of an organized and vigorous minority, the city government, being practically chosen in secret conclave, has become shamefully corrupt, and its prizes have become mere matters of bargain and sale. The spoilations of the persons thus put in office had become so intolerable that a newspaper movement was started to cleanse the stables of the unclean official beasts.

The Chicago *Republican* headed the movement by calling together a number of well-known citizens to take counsel concerning these things. The ticket nominated at that conference was supported by the *Republican*, *Tribune*, and *Journal* (Republican newspapers), and the *Times* (Democratic newspaper). Opposed to them were only one English paper—an evening journal of some ability, but no influence—and one German paper. The ticket backed by the ring was triumphantly defeated by the ticket nominated and upheld by the press.

The significance of this election is that it was carried purely by a movement of the press. There was none of the usual machinery of "primaries" and nominating conventions, which most citizens have come to regard as indispensable to an elevation, and which many well-meaning persons have made efforts to purge by way of securing the purity of elections. The fact is, if these things fall into the control of a powerful "ring," there is no way given among men whereby they may be wrested from that control. The honest men who may feel moved, by a sense of public duty, to attend them do so in vain; for they find that their own lack of organization makes them, even if they are numerically in the majority, an easy prey to the scoundrels who have possession of the party machinery, and whom long practice enables to manipulate it successfully. When public opinion becomes clearly outraged, and finds that the regular partisan organization gives it only the chance of choosing between two sets of scoundrels, the effective way is for the recognized exponents of public opinion—that is, the newspapers—to give it shape by combining to name and advocate a ticket independent of party ties.

Of course, the press could not have done this unless public opinion had been with it. But it is equally true that public opinion could not have effected it without the aid of its newspaper organs. There are many reasons why it is not desirable that nominations should usually be make in this way. In fact, the success of the movement in Chicago is to be ascribed to the fact that it was exceptional. If the nominations were habitually managed by the press, the press would become as corrupt as the present machinery for the selection of candidates. But it is worth the attention of "rings" in all large cities that there is a point where public forbearance with their swindles ceases, and that, when that point is reached, there is, in an united press, a mode of organizing an opposition which is potent enough utterly to upset them and their schemes.

THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM—RADICAL REFORMS REQUIRED.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Recent events in regard to the Sub-Treasury in this city have raised the question as to the safety of the public money under the system now in operation. That system was devised thirty years ago because certain banks, in which the public money was deposited, had failed and become defaulters to the Government. Theoretically the system may be sound, but the laws and usages which now regulate it were not made to protect such enormous accounts as are now in the vaults of some of our Sub-Treasuries.

In this city, for example, the amount of public funds under the control of the Sub-Treasurer ranges from seventy millions to ninety millions of dollars, and may ere long reach even one hundred millions. This vast sum, it will be remembered, does not consist of paper evidences of Government indebtedness, which cannot be illegally and clandestinely disposed of without counterfeiting the signatures of official personages. It consists almost entirely of coin and bonds which can be passed from hand to hand as easily as a gold eagle or a greenback.

The amount of security which the Sub-Treasurer of this city is required to give for the faithful keeping and disbursing of these seventy or eighty millions is understood to be eight hundred thousand dollars, and his annual compensation for discharging his fearfully weighty responsibilities is six thousand dollars. Now, according to the usual requirements of the courts, a party who holds money in a fiduciary capacity is obliged to give security in about double the amount which, on the average, he will be likely to have under his control from time to time. And in fixing the compensation of such a party, the courts, in addition to allowing pay for services and expenditures, have often awarded him two and three per cent. on the amount in which his sureties were required to justify, it being presumed that in some way such a party had to pay or indemnify his bondsmen for their risks.

Viewed in the light of these facts, how grossly inadequate appears the amount of the security exacted of the Sub-Treasurer in this city: and what prudent man, with capacity and character enough to fill the office, would desire to assume its onerous responsibilities for so paltry a salary? No wonder that General Dix declared that the months in which he held this office were the most anxious of his whole life, nor that Mr. Van Dyck threw up the trust partly because he would not carry so heavy a burden for such a small remuneration.

The system needs to be reformed in many particulars. Two changes are immediately and imperiously demanded: not to intrust any such enormous sums to the custody of one person; and to exact from those who hold the public money an amount of security reasonably proportionate to the sums in their hands. Will the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress reform this vicious and worn-out system?

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
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ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
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8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2⅟ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but
M. P. GARDE,
9 24 ftu 26t* No. 253 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Streets. 11 5

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN O. MEAD & SON,
Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of
SILVER
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We make our own goods; deposit the Silver accurately by weight, and Warrant each article by our Trade Mark on the base, and by written guarantees if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, and artistic in design and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.
Pearl, Ivory, and Rubber Cutlery in great variety, plate and unplated, in quantities as required.
N.E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut,
10 1 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

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NEW CARPETINGS.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers and Retailers of
CARPETINGS
Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
9 8 w/m3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,
LATE WITH HOWELL & BROS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS
No. 1338 CHESNUT Street.
GEORGE F. NAGLE.
H. H. COOKE, late of firm of Howell & Brothers.
H. C. EWING. 9 24 fmw2m

BEAN & WARD,
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us the following of Lee & Shepard's new publications:—

"The Sunset Land; or, The Great Pacific Slope," by Rev. John Todd, D. D. This is the gentleman, we believe, who was so effectually used up a few years ago by Gail Hamilton because of an indiscreet publication on the subject of woman's rights. Mr. Todd before that time was known principally as the author of several religious books for children, and if he had kept strictly to that line of authorship he might have achieved a modest renown without subjecting himself to disparaging criticism. He trespassed upon forbidden ground, however, and came to grief in consequence. Since then we have heard nothing of him, but it seems that Gail Hamilton's biting sarcasms drove him across the continent, and now he appears as an explorer of the Pacific slope. The book gives quite an entertaining and readable description of the western edge of the continent. It is written in a rather gushing style, and the observations which the author occasionally lets fall are not always the most profound. To many persons, however, it will be more entertaining than a work of greater elaboration.

"The Boy Farmers" is the fourth of the "Elm Island Stories," by Rev. Elijah Kellogg, and it gives a continuation of the adventures of Lion Ben, Fred Williams, Charles, and John. The story is written in attractive style, and it will please a multitude of boy readers.

"The Young Detective," by Rosa Abbott, is the fifth of the "Rosa Abbott" series, and, like its predecessors, it has a good moral purpose in showing, under the guise of an entertaining fiction, how virtue is its own reward.

—From Alfred Martien we have received "John Ploughman's Talk," by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. This is a series of plains talk for plain people, and the author has endeavored to express himself in plain and homely language. He says truly, "That I have written in a semi-humorous vein needs no apology, if thereby sound moral teaching wins a hearing from the million. There is no particular virtue in being seriously unreadable." These little essays will be found to be very readable by many besides those of the particular classes to whom they are more especially addressed, and we commend them as giving good advice on many topics in a pleasant and straightforward way.

—James K. Simon sends us "The Workingman's Way to Wealth," by Edmund Wrigley. This is a practical treatise on Building Associations, which endeavors to explain in a clear and intelligible manner their proper organization and management under the existing laws of Pennsylvania. The work contains many useful hints, although it will be well for workingmen not to be deluded by the title-page into imagining that a short and easy road to riches has been discovered.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the November number of *Good Words for the Young*. This is a reprint in *fac-simile* of the English edition of this deservedly popular juvenile magazine, and it will hereafter be regularly issued by Lippincotts. The editorship of this periodical has been transferred by Dr. Norman Macleod to George MacDonald, LL. D., the author of "Alic Forbes," "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," etc., and it has upon its staff some of the most popular English writers of the day. The November number" which commences a new volume, presents a very attractive list of contents, and the illustrations are up to a high mark of excellence. *Good Words for th Young* may be described as a juvenile supplement to *Good Words*, the editorship of which is still in the hands of Dr. Macleod. It is one of the best magazines for young people published, and it ought to have an extensive circulation in the United States.

—Turner, Brothers & Co. send us *Appleton's Journal* for November 13.

—Messrs. Parmelee & Co. send us the prospectus and specimen pages of a new work by Olive Logan, "actress, lecturer, and author." The title is "Before the Footlights and Behind the Scenes," and its merits are set forth in the following style:—

"It embraces in its scope the whole range of the opera, theatre, lecture, concert, minstrelsy, circus, caravan, fairs, museum, jugglery, pantomime, side-shows, street-scenes, serious and sentimental, humorous and comic, and, in a word, the entire show business, in its most comprehensive sense, or everything which includes an admission fee, an audience, and a performance.

"The secrets of the green-room and the dressing-room, in all of their heterogeneous variety, are fully discussed. All the clap-trap, the gauze and the tinsel, the feathers and the paint, the tin swords and pasteboard hams, the pads and the wigs, the burnt cork and benzined gloves, are shown up in their true light, with microscopic vividness.

"It tells how the parts are assigned, rehearsals conducted, ugly forms made beautiful, and beautiful forms made ugly. How old age is turned to youth, and children seduced to the stage. How American and foreign theatres are conducted, from *claquers* to managers. It contrasts the indecencies of the modern drama with the old-time stage.

"The mimic stage, *en deshabille*, is displayed in the blazing light of the sun, revealing the ludicrous blunders and stupid ignorance of stars and supes, their piques, jealousies, and quarrels, their shams and frailties, which are so carefully concealed by the profession, while humanity in search of amusement and instruction, with its Gorgon eyes as an audience, is portrayed as seen through the eyes of the performer.

"The work is a scathing onslaught on the indecencies and immoralities of the playhouse. It tears aside the veil which professional etiquette throws around stage life, and shows the reality, stripped of all glamour; thus giving information of a subject of which less is known, and in which there is more interest taken by the people, than in almost any other now before the public"

It will be seen from the above that Olive is on the war-path again, and that this time she proposes to give a thorough exposition of her favorite theme. The theatrical people will have reason to tremble, because it is well known that retired actors and actresses are the most ferocious critics, and that they take a particular pleasure in showing up the foibles of their profession. This book proposes to make clean work and to go through the "show" business from beginning to end, laying bare to the public all its mysteries and secret wickednesses, about which Miss Logan will discourse with all the enthusiasm of one who has a thorough knowledge of the subject. In looking through the table of contents we see nothing about Miss Logan's reasons for leaving the stage. This is a point that there is some curiosity about, and we hope that a satisfactory explanation will be given.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Convention of Reform Jewish Rabbis now sitting at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Hirsch, pastor of the Jewish Temple in this city, has met for the purpose of considering the propriety of retaining, modifying, or abolishing many of the Levitical, traditional, and ceremonial laws, the preservation of which forms the distinctive mark of Orthodox Judaism. The following are the basis of some of the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—That the aim of modern Judaism is the future restoration of the Jewish nation under a Messiah who shall be a descendant of David; that the use of the Hebrew language, as the language of prayer, shall be discontinued; that there are no grounds for the belief in the bodily resurrection; that the present dispersed condition of the Jewish race is not a consequence of national sin, but is a fulfilment of God's promise to Abraham to make his people a kingdom of priests; that the priesthood and the Levitical sacrifices are only prefatory steps to Israel's national priesthood, and that consequently the religious distinction between them and the people should not be retained either in religious or private life. Besides the passage of these resolutions, matters concerning the marriage relation, synagogal worship, religious education, the Sabbath of the Jews, circumcision, etc., etc., were discussed.

—A joint caucus of the Republican members of City Councils, to settle on candidates for officers of Councils, was held yesterday afternoon. All the present officials were selected, with the exception of the president of Select Council, Mr. Samuel W. Cattell's name being substituted for the present president, William S. Stokley, Esq. The names selected for the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad were Wm. Anspach, Lewis Elkin, and G. Morrison Coates.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 126¾.

—At last the new City Hall imbroglio in Baltimore is settled.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $750,000.

—Two young men were killed at the Georgia State Fair yesterday.

—Yellow Jack is again in New York harbor, on board a Havana steamer.

—The New York Grand Jury are still engaged in investigating the late gold muddle.

—A deputy collector of internal revenue at Oakland, Cal., is reported as having absconded, a defaulter to a small amount.

—General Cowen, of Ohio, has been asked by Commissioner Delano to proceed to California to aid in investigating its revenue affairs.

—Minister Low had an interview with the President and the Secretary of State yesterday, relative to the affairs of the China mission.

—Congress is to be asked by the New York Chamber of Commerce for aid to establish another line of steamers between San Francisco and Japan.

—Father Hyacinthe, it is said, brought with him letters from two French Protestant clergymen, speaking of him as in close communion with them, and as taking the noble position of Luther.

—A large delegation from England will be present at the Evangelical Alliance Convention, to be held in New York next fall. All the leading prelates of England express hearty sympathy with the movement.

—Policemen George Scullaties, charged with killing a soldier, and turned over to the military authorities, has applied through counsel for a civil trial. The application was refused. There is much excitement over the case in Norfolk.

Foreign Affairs.

—The St. Domingo revolutionists continue inactive.

—Rumors in St. Domingo of its sale to the United States are gaining strength.

—General Chevalier, President Salnave's Secretary of War, was compelled to raise the siege of Jacmel in order to check the revolutionary advance on Port-au-Prince.

—The Dalmatian rebels have suffered another severe defeat.

—Athens is at present being visited by the Emperor of Austria.

—The Prussian ministerial budget has been submitted to the Diet.

—Ten men were killed and eight wounded by the explosion of a steamer's boiler off Sheerness, England.

—The Cabinet difficulties in Spain increase. It is possible that all the members will resign, and a new Ministry be formed by Prim.

—The contemplated interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy will take place at Brindisi, about the 18th prox.

—Two priests, returning from a land meeting at Cavan, Ireland, were set upon by Orangemen, and so brutally beaten that one has died from his injuries.

City Councils.

Both branches of the City Government held their regular stated meetings yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—President Stokley was in the chair.

An unusually voluminous batch of petitions and communications were received. They asked for almost everything, beginning with facilities for paving and grading, and winding up with applications for fresh lamp-posts and new turnouts upon passenger railways.

Owners of property asked that the taxes derived from meadow lands in the First, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh wards should in part be devoted to the construction of a permanent embankment, to protect it and contiguous property from overflows.

This was debated at some length, and then referred.

Mr. Jones, of the Committee on Law, made a report, negatively recommending the application of Messrs. Jenkins & Taylor for an allowance in addition to their terms of contract for the paving of North Broad street. This was passed.

[The parties accepted as payment for their work assessment bills against the properties fronting the street. The Supreme Court decided these claims to be void. The application to the city yesterday was for indemnity for the risk.—Rep.]

A resolution permitting the construction of a turnout leading to the warehouse of John J. Michener, Esq., the inventor of sugar-cured hams, from the North Pennsylvania Railroad, on Front street, below Poplar, was passed without dissent.

Mr. Marcus offered a resolution to lay water pipe in Delaware avenue, below South street. It was passed.

A resolution to open and grade Sixty-fourth street, from Vine to Haverford road, was also passed.

A message was received from the Mayor. His Honor returns, with objections, a bill providing for the execution of certain leases from the Girard estate.

The bill was finally passed over the veto of the Mayor.

The bill to sell a portion of the Almshouse property to the University of Pennsylvania was renewed, discussed at length, and then postponed for two weeks.

By a vote of 11 yeas to 17 nays, the Chamber refused to take a vote on the message of the Mayor vetoing the ordinances approving the sureties of the City Commissioner, Receiver of Taxes, City Controller, declared to be the proper holders of those positions by the District Court instead of the gentlemen now holding them by the force of fraudulent votes.

Mr. McCutcheon called for a second reading of the bill appropriating $500 to repair the school-house at Hart lane.

Mr. Hookey objected. The entire building, he argued, was worth less than that sum. It is entirely unfitted for a schoolhouse. To spend money upon such a rattle-trap structure, he thought, was like pouring water down a rathole.

Mr. Smith assented. The idea of spending five hundred dollars on a two hundred dollar school-building was, in his opinion, a piece of bosh.

The bill failed to pass.

The hackney-coach regulation bill was taken up, debated, and recommitted.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour. President Louis Wagner in the chair.

A communication from the Board of Guardians of the Poor was received, asking for a special appropriation of $13,272 for the curbing, paving, etc., on their property on the line of Woodland street. Referred.

Also, one from Mr. Barger, stating that a suit against the city had been commenced in the Supreme Court by the Schuylkill Navigation Company. Referred.

A number of petitions were received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution inquiring into the cause of the obstructions of the water course of the Schuylkill by the occupants of Vine street wharf. Agreed to.

Mr. Calhoun moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of electing a trustee for the Gas-works, to fill the unexpired term of Alexander J. Harper, deceased. Agreed to.

Mr. Albert Roberts was nominated and elected unanimously.

The bill which was pending at the adjournment last week was taken up. The bill was for an extra appropriation for supplying the city with water. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans moved to suspend the rules and resume the reading of the bill for the paying of the old contractors for cleaning the streets. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hetzel moved to lay the subject on the table. Motion lost.

Mr. Nickels moved to indefinitely postpone. Agreed to.

A number of bills from Select Council were taken up.

One from his Honor the Mayor, refusing to sign the leases for the Girard estate, which Select Council passed, notwithstanding his veto.

Mr. Dillon moved to postpone till next Thursday.

The yeas and nays were called, and stood yeas 6, nays 38. On the question, shall the bill pass, the yeas were 39, nays 4, and the bill passed.

Mr. Shoemaker, of Committee on Finance, presented an ordinance making certain transfers in the appropriation to the Receiver of Taxes. Agreed to.

Also, one making certain transfers in the appropriation to the Department of Law. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $473 to pay for the indexing of the records of the Orphans' Court. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to pay Montgomery county certain road damages. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to make certain transfers in the appropriation to the City Commissioner. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to discharge the Committee on Finance from the consideration of the application of the assessors for an increase of salary. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray, of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution authorizing the paving of certain streets. Agreed to.

Also, one to tramway Perry street, in the Tenth ward. Agreed to.

Also, one to pave the sidewalks on Kensington avenue.

The following bills were agreed to:—For the paving of Norris and other streets: for the paving of Thirty-fifth street; for the grading of Twenty-second and other streets; for the grading and paving of sidewalks on Forty-first and other streets in the Twenty-fourth ward; for the opening of Thirty-sixth street, in the Twenty-fourth ward; for the paving of Orthodox and other streets: authorizing the laying of the Miller wooden pavement on Green street.

Mr. Myers, of Committee on Police, presented a resolution granting permission to certain parties to use telegraph poles.

Mr. Shane, of Committee on Trusts and Fire, presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $500 to Superintendent of Fire and Trusts. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of Committee on Survey, presented an ordinance authorizing the construction of sewers on Sansom, Eleventh, Twenty-fifth and other streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna, of the Committee on Law, presented a report of the law relative to the running at large of animals, with a resolution to include geese in the Twenty-second ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Myers, of the Committee on Police, presented a report, with an ordinance, making it unlawful for the cars of the West Chester Railroad to pass Thirty-first and Chesnut streets unless they ring the bell. Recommitted to the committee.

Mr. Hetzel called for a report from the Committee on the House of Correction. The report was not signed, and could not therefore be presented.

Mr. Hanna presented an ordinance for paving Cherry street, from Twenty-third street to the river Schuylkill. Referred.

Also, an ordinance for the election and extension of the term of office of the heads of municipal departments.

On a motion to indefinitely postpone the yeas and nays were called, and no quorum answering, the Chamber adjourned.

CRIME.

Capture of a Gang of Counterfeiters and Large Quantities of Bogus Stamps—Many Parties in Good Standing Compromised.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Colonel Whiteley, of the United States Secret Service Division, and his detectives, have succeeded in capturing a gang of counterfeiters, regularly organized for the purpose of manufacturing and selling counterfeit tobacco stamps, securities, and money. He stated that many parties in good standing in this city, Virginia, and North Carolina are compromised. The detectives captured a large quantity of bogus stamps, etc.

On October 15 a somewhat notorious character, named Valney Wright, was arrested, charged with having attempted to sell a large quantity of sixty-pound tobacco stamps. He was quietly taken before Commissioner Osborne and held in $8000 to await the action of the Grand Jury, the fact of his arrest being carefully concealed, lest publication should warn his confederates. These stamps are of the finest execution, and even good officials, who have examined them, are unable to detect their worthlessness.

The bed piece, roll, and plate, with six transfers, were secured. The investigations were continued, and resulted in the discovery, as is alleged, that Hart Pierce, of No. 39 Nassau street, was a member of the gang. Pierce is an accomplished engraver, a native of this city, and thirty-eight years of age. It being evident that more important individuals were behind Pierce, a watch was set at his door, which led to the discovery that Colonel Robert Clark, who, during the war, commanded the 14th New York Volunteers, and whose military reputation was good, was a constant visitor of Pierce.

Clark occupied a suit of rooms at No. 167 East Seventeenth street. On October 30 Whiteley made a descent on Pierce's quarters, and seized all the dies and machinery used in counterfeiting, among which was a costly press for transferring. After the seizure of the premises Clark came in and was arrested, and on examining his apartments, abundant evidences of his guilt were found. One valise contained a plate of sixty dies for making one cent stamp, a large quantity of two hundred and ten pound stamps, together with about $15,000 of clean genuine stamps. Further inquiries discovered that these stamps were printed at Prince's Bay, and a sufficient force was sent there, who surrounded the place, a little hut on the beach.

John Ripon, an Englishman, a steel and copper-plate printer; William S. Kempton, of Maine, and Ripon's wife were arrested. A search of the premises, however, discovered a large amount of paper, such as is used by the Government in the manufacture of revenue stamps, a large quantity of inks, oils, and other materials used in counterfeiting dies for making three cent silver pieces, steel dies for stamping coins, etc., were found, but no plates or finished work.

Finally, Ripon divulged the fact that the plates, etc., were buried in his garden, and a box was dug up, which contained a plate on which had been transferred the one cent revenue stamp, the bed piece and transferring die, a large number of stamps, thousands of printed sheets, and other articles. The prisoners and material were brought to this city, and the forgers taken to the United States Marshal's office, where they were held in custody.

It was now ascertained that an engraver named Carpenter, having an office at No. 11 Bloomfield street, Boston, had been employed to engrave United States 5-20 bonds for this gang. Whitely despatched two men to Boston on Monday evening. On their arrival they called to their assistance Wood and Heath, detectives of that city. On Tuesday morning the four entered Carpenter's establishment and arrested him while employed in engraving a pass on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Immediately after his arrest, he surrendered to the officers a $1000 5-20 bond, which he had been employed to engrave by a man in this city who was in the last stage of consumption.

It is believed that several hundred thousand dollars of these stamps have been put in circulation, and it is alleged that numerous other prominent persons in this city are under surveillance, whose arrest sufficient evidence has not yet been obtained to warrant.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 35	MOON SETS	6 35
SUN SETS	4 32	HIGH WATER	3 22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL,
H. C. BUTCHER,
S. E. STOKES,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	22
Paraguay	London	New York	Oct.	23
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	Oct.	23
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Oct.	23
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	26
Donau	Southampton	New York	Oct.	26
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	27
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	27
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	28
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Oct.	29

FOR EUROPE.

City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	6
India	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	6
Cella	New York	London	Nov.	6
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	6
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Nov.	9
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	10
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	10
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	11
America	New York	Bremen	Nov.	11
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	13
Paraguay	New York	London	Nov.	20

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov.	6
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Nov.	6
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov.	10
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Nov.	10
Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov.	11
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov.	23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. barque F. Reck, Decker, Bremen, P. Wright & Sons.
Brig Sportsman, Morton, Portland, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Hamburg, Sanborn, Barbados.
Schr A. Hugel, Buell, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. barque Lochee, Wade, 36 days from Gloucester, Eng., with railroad iron to Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Barque Mary C. Fox, Dolan, 19 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Flora Sawyer, Norwood, 24 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Smith & Harris.

Schr John Farnum, Baker, 10 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, 5 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Franconia, Jarvis, 2 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Morning Light, Ireland, 14 days from Richmond, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Sarah A. Hammond, Wiley, 12 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Florence, Hudson, 6 days from Rappahannock river, Va., with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr Wm. S. Mason, Lacey, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 4.—Ten barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 4.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

A. O. Buck; Iowa; N. W. Finch; O. L. Nims; Crawford; Hope; Charles; and Joslyn, all with coal for New York.

Gen. Butler, with coal, for Wilmington. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Latournau, hence, at the Southwest Pass 29th ult.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 2d inst.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 2d instant.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamtug Eleanor M. Cates, Cates, hence, at Boston 3d inst.

Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, hence, at Matanzas 25th ultimo.

Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr H. M. Condon, Condon, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst.

Schrs Jane C. Patterson, Scull; Ira Bliss, Hudson; and Almira Wooley, Wooley, for Philadelphia; and Fly, Carter, for Philadelphia or Calais, sailed from Providence 2d instant.

Schrs R. & S. Corson, Corson; Rescue, Kelley; L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame; T. O. Donahue, Smith; Ethan Allen, Blake; and Allice B., Alley, hence, at Boston 2d instant.

Schr Robin Hood, Adams, hence for New Haven, passed Hell Gate 3d inst.

Schrs A. T. Sipple, Hodges, from Boston; O. F. Hawley, Harding; Wm. Thomas, White; and A. Heaton, Phinney, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York 3d instant.

Schrs Maria Louisa, Snow, from Gloucester; Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, from Boston; A. S. Simpson, Churn, from New Bedford; Anna Safford, Bowditch, from Providence; Lizzie A. Taylor, Bennett, from Hartford; A. B. Hays, from New Haven; and Glenwood, Dickinson, from Port Jefferson, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 3d instant.

Schr Roanoke, Barrett, hence, at Richmond 2d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 2, dated January 12, 1869, the French Government has given notice that the intentions alluded to therein, relative to the elevation of the lighthouse on the Roche Douvres, north coast of France, have been carried into effect. The light, which is a flashing white light, with eclipses every four seconds, is now exhibited from an elevation of 180 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 25 miles. During foggy weather a bell, which is placed in the upper gallery of the lighthouse, will be sounded at intervals of three seconds.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1869.

FOR SALE.

RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE undersigned grantee in trust, and as Special Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of Charles Moran, Trustee, against the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company, pending in said Court in Chancery, by authority of the decree rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1869, will, on the first day of December, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Court, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, offer and expose to sale by public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, payable on confirmation of said sale by said Court, but not for less than the minimum sum fixed by said Court, namely one million three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars ($1,003,968). THE RAILROAD, OTHER PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES, INCLUDING THE FRANCHISE TO BE AND ACT AS A CORPORATION OF THE CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY IN THE STATE OF OHIO. If no sale shall be effected at the time and place above designated, the biddings will be adjourned from day to day, or time to time, by proclamation, and pursuant thereto, will be continued to complete the sale. Possession of the premises to be delivered to the purchaser on confirmation and payment of the purchase-money—compliance in other respects with the terms of the order of sale by the purchaser being also required.

CHARLES MORAN, Trustee,
And Special Master Commissioner.
Address, New York City.

HUNTER & DAUGHERTY, Solicitors for Complainants.
Address, Lancaster, Ohio. 10 27 15t

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 112wfm6

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore, via Halifax Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN........$100 STEERAGE........$35
To London........105 To London........[illegible]
To Paris........115 To Paris........[illegible]
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool........$80 Liverpool........$35
Halifax........20 Halifax........[illegible]
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer........45 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer........[illegible]

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin........$140 | Second Cabin........$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin........$145 | Second Cabin........$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, November 4, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

WANTS.

WANTED—AGENTS, TEACHERS, Students, Clergymen, Farmers' sons and daughters, and all to sell

BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS AND BEHIND THE SCENES.

BY OLIVE LOGAN,

The Great Reformer of the Stage,

who, having abandoned stage life, now exhibits in vivid colors the whole show world BEFORE AND BEHIND THE SCENES. Being Truthful, Moral, and High-toned, as well as Sensational, Rich, and Racy, it outsells all other books. Beautifully illustrated with 40 spirited engravings, 24 full-page cuts, 650 pages, on rose-tinted paper. Greatest inducements yet offered. Prospectus, Sample Copy, Boxes, and Stationery Free. For circular, explaining, address, immediately, PARMELEE & CO., Publishers, either at Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Middletown, Conn. 10 26 tuths2m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards		2 per cent.
" 100	"	3 "
" 300	"	4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE.
The undersigned will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 337 GERMAN Street, the following distillery apparatus and appurtenances, viz.:—
One Steam-engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Platform Scales, etc.
The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, etc., due U. S. Internal Revenue.
JAMES N. KERNS,
11 2 6t Deputy Collector [illegible] District.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HERRMANN,
PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
REFINED ILLUSION,
DELIGHTFUL MYSTERY,
FEATS OF MODERN MAGIC.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 5,
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ENTIRELY NEW, NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.
NO APPLIANCE OF MECHANISM,
Or assistance of paraphernalia of any kind, are used in these astonishing performances.
TO-MORROW (Saturday), SIXTH NIGHT.
Admission, $1, including reserved seats; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
Seats now for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the Academy. 10 30 tf

PATTI MATINEE—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce for
SATURDAY, November 6, at 2 o'clock,
The last appearance in this city (positively) of the greatest living Concert Vocalist,
CARLOTTA PATTI,
(prior to her departure for the principal cities of the West.)
At this only Gala Patti Matinee,
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI
will be assisted by the following celebrated artistes:—
Mr. THEODORE RITTER, the great classic Pianist.
Mr. F. J. PRUME, the remarkable Violinist.
Mr. HENRY SQUIRES,
the noted English Tenor, his first appearance in Philadelphia.
JOSEPH HERRMANNS,
The great German Basso.
Mr. COLBY, Musical Director and Conductor.
Admission One Dollar; reserved seats Fifty Cents extra.
Seats now at the Academy and C. W. A. Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. 11 1

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, FIRST BENEFIT OF
MISS LAURA KEENE,
When will be presented, with a cast unequalled in New York or London,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
LADY TEAZLE........LAURA KEENE
The whole Company appearing
ON MONDAY—"BOGUS."
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT ¾ to 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 5.
ENGAGEMENT FOR TWELVE NIGHTS.
BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN,
Who will have the honor of appearing in her powerful creation and thrilling portraiture of
LADY ISABEL VANE,
IN
EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT.
In which grand impersonation she is
WITHOUT A RIVAL.
SATURDAAY—MATINEE, at 2 o'clock. Boucicault's OCTOROON; OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¾ to 8.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
First production in America of Boucicault and Byron's play,
LOST AT SEA.
with new Scenery.
Fine Effects, the original Music, and an efficient Cast.
For particulars of scenery, incidents, etc., see bills of the day.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
THE ZANFRETTA TROUPE,
AND CAROU FAMILY,
LAST WEEK OF THE CLODOCHE TROUPE,
THE GREEK SLAVE, ROSE OF SHARON, ETC.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
(Late Theatre Comique).
Crowded houses and delighted audiences nightly.
THIS EVENING, AND CONTINUE EVERY NIGHT.
Second week of the great incomparable
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe.
Introducing another immense new programme.
First Week—Great Shadow Pantomime.
First Week—Lazy Negro Dick. 11 1 6t
Admission, 50 c.; Gallery, 25 c.; Parquette, 75c.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

AT SENTZ AND HASSLER'S SATURDAY MATINEE, the talented Franks Family. 11 5 2t

NATIONAL HALL,
MARKET STREET.
MACE & TAYLOR'S
GREAT SENSATION COMBINATION,
COMMENCING MONDAY, November 8.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
JAMES MACE, retired Champion of England in his celebrated Statuesque Illustrations.
JAMES TAYLOR, the Great London Comique. 11 1

CONCERT HALL
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
The public is respectfully informed that
MR. THEODORE THOMAS,
Together with his
MARVELLOUS ORCHESTRA,
Composed of
THIRTY-TWO DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,
Will give
THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
Commencing
THURSDAY, November 11.
Further particulars in future advertisements. 11 3 tf

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 18

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
GENERAL PATENT AGENT,
No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.
AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.
TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC, ETC. 10 4 1m t11 1

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA.
FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
3 4 thstu† CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 1? rp§

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1869.

DEMOCRATIC HOSTILITY TO MAYOR FOX—THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION—THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACTS.

ONE of the most interesting features of the proceedings of Councils yesterday is the prominence given to the feeling of hostility entertained towards the Mayor by some of the Democratic Councilmen, who are evidently determined to assist in overruling his vetoes on all subjects which are not of a strictly partisan character. Yesterday, when he returned to the Select Council without his signature the bill vesting the authority to execute leases of property held in trust by the city in the Superintendent of the Girard Estate, it was passed, notwithstanding his veto, by a vote of 19 to 9, three Democrats, Duffy, Hookey, and Plumley, voting with the majority, and only one Republican, Smith, voting with the minority. In the Common Council his veto met with still more ignominious treatment. A few Democrats who announced that they did not intend to sustain it desired a postponement of its consideration, but notwithstanding the plea for delay, the bill passed over the veto by a vote of 39 to 4. Other demonstrations of Democratic hostility to the Mayor were also made during the session. Thus, Mr. Hetzell (Dem.), in discussing the bill for the payment of the street-cleaners, said:—"*If the Mayor can be believed*, he will not sign the bill;" and Mr. Nickels (Dem.), in discussing the same subject, said the Mayor "has not performed his duty; he is too weak-kneed to do it, and has thrown it upon Councils to refuse payment of the claims, which I hope they will do."

The expectation that a report would yesterday be made in reference to a site for a House of Correction proved fallacious. The chairman of the committee stated that he had been unable to get the report signed by a sufficient number of the members. We understand that notwithstanding the favorable opinion formed of the Clark farm, located near Holmesburg, which was visited recently, a portion of the committee are inclined to prefer the Pierson farm, located near Torresdale, on the Delaware river, which was examined some months ago. Each of the farms contains about two hundred acres. There is no material difference in their price, the former being held at three hundred and fifty and the latter at three hundred and seventy-five dollars per acre. It is claimed by the advocates of the Pierson farm, however, that it is more accessible, as it can be approached either by the river, by a turnpike, or by railroad, while the chief communication with the Clark farm is by railroad. It will be exceedingly unfortunate if diversity of opinion on these comparatively unimportant points causes another protracted postponement of action. The public will be more ready to excuse a slight error in the choice of a site than the continued delays which have made former municipal legislation on this subject ridiculous, inflicted a grievous burden upon taxpayers, and rendered Philadelphia the paradise of loafers and bummers.

A vigorous but unsuccessful effort was made to secure the payment of the outstanding claims of the old street contractors. An ordinance making the appropriation asked for was indefinitely postponed in Common Council by a vote of twenty-three to fifteen The question of fact whether these contractors rendered any substantial service whatever in some wards was raised; and they certainly should not be paid for doing nothing. Aside from the removal of offal from dwellings, the whole business of street cleaning, as practised in Philadelphia, is a humbug. The mere pretense of cleaning the streets is rarely made except when the accumulation of garbage is so great that the value of the manure collected is equal to the cost of gathering it up and carting it away. This imperfect sort of street-cleaning should be done without the expenditure of a single dollar by the city, by simply giving to farmers or dealers in manure the privilege of scraping up offal once or twice a year. At all events, when contractors notoriously neglect to discharge the duties they assume, their claims should be resisted to the bitter end, not only in Councils but in the Courts.

One of the marked features of the times is the increased interest in the new styles of street-paving. The desire for deliverance from the cobble-stones constantly grows in intensity. Experiments are being tried in various parts of the city of the different new styles, and their respective merits will soon be tested. The prevailing tendency is also illustrated by the passage yesterday of ordinances for the laying of vulcanite pavement, for the laying of the Miller improved wooden pavement on Green street, and for tramwaying several streets. A still more important proposition is under consideration in Select Council. It is an ordinance providing that every horse shall be taxed five dollars annually to raise a fund to be appropriated to the improvement of the streets of the city. No definite action has yet been taken on this subject, and some other means for obtaining the necessary revenue may be devised, but it is evident that if this city does not speedily improve her system of street-paving, she will fall far in the rear of other great municipalities in the march of modern improvement.

THE DEATH OF GEORGE PEABODY.

A GOOD man gone to his reward. This will be the verdict of both hemispheres on reading the intelligence of the death of George Peabody, which occurred last evening at London. Mr. Peabody's work is accomplished, the world has already formed its opinion of him, and we are prepared upon the first news of his decease to sum up the result of his labors, and to allude in proper terms to his character. Upon our first page will be found a detailed account of the life of Mr. Peabody and the various services he has performed for the benefit of humanity; and it therefore but remains for us to speak of him in this place in general terms of eulogy. It is scarcely possible to allude to the career of such a man in any other than eulogistic language, and yet every one must feel that extravagant laudation is out of place, and that a plain recital of the facts are sufficient to place the great philanthropist in a proper light before the public. Mr. Peabody, after a long and honorable career as a merchant, during which not the shadow of a suspicion rested against his reputation, startled the world by a series of such munificent gifts for charitable purposes as had never before been heard of. In England and America he gave away millions with the most lavish generosity, but with such wise discretion that it was impossible to accuse him of mere ostentation, or the desire to gain the praise of men. It is true that there have not been wanting those who disparaged Mr. Peabody's motives, but the singular modesty of his life, and his profound sentiments of gratitude to the Almighty for all the blessings that had been bestowed upon himself, were sufficient to silence every caviller. It was impossible for Mr. Peabody to do what he did in secret, but by appropriating his great wealth to the alleviation of human suffering, to the promotion of the cause of education, and in other ways by which large numbers could receive the benefit of it, he set an example that is worthy of the imitation of men who, like him, are blest with wealth beyond their own necessities. Mr. Peabody did not wait until after his death to distribute his money, and to leave it a source of contention between his heirs and executors, with all the risks that mistakes would be made as to what his real intentions were, and that his ideas would not be carried out in spirit as well as letter. He wisely, and in the spirit of a true philanthropist, gave what he had to give while he was still in health and able to supervise the management of his enormous endowments. The result of this is seen in the general satisfaction that has attended the bestowal of his gifts, and before death overtook him in his green old age he was able to see already some of the practical results of the large-hearted and clear-headed policy he adopted. Independently of his numerous private benefactions, and the public institutions that he has endowed, the "Homes for Laboring Men in London" and the "Southern Educational Fund" in the United States will remain as the monuments of his wise, clear-sighted, and practical philanthropic spirit. Mr. Peabody repeatedly expressed his entire satisfaction with the manner in which both of these endowments were managed, and by his own words and acts effectually silenced those who complained that the money was not used in the manner he intended. In London the "Peabody Fund" has erected in different quarters of the city large and commodious buildings, in which industrious poor men are provided with clean and comfortable homes at a small rent, thus drawing them and their wives and little ones out of the dismal and filthy alleys and lanes, with their degrading associations, where they were forced to abide previously. Those who are thus aided by Mr. Peabody's bounty lose nothing of their self-respect, but they are rather encouraged to independence of thought and manly self-reliance. The families who live in these houses are removed from the atmosphere of filth and vice that formerly surrounded them; they are able to bring up their children in decency and cleanliness, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of moral and physical good that has already been accomplished in London by means of Mr. Peabody's money.

The Southern Educational Fund is a proof that Mr. Peabody clearly perceived the one great need of the Southern States of the Union, and by coming to the aid of that impoverished section in the great work of building up a free school system, he at once pointed out the most effectual method of reconstruction, and he set an example to the people of the South themselves, as well as to all patriotic citizens of the United States, that has secured for him the warmest gratitude of his countrymen, and that ought to incite others to follow in his footsteps and to aid in carrying on the work he commenced.

Never perhaps since the world began have such immense sums of money been bestowed with such clear judgment, and it is in this that the chief merit of Mr. Peabody's gifts consists. It is not in the donation of millions of dollars alone to charitable purposes that men of wealth will deserve the applause of posterity, but in the manner and spirit in which the donations are made.

Mr. Peabody has been in failing health for some time, and his death, although sudden, was not altogether unexpected. The announcement of his decease, however, will excite more profound feelings of regret than that of any of the princes and potentates of the earth, and he leaves a record of good deeds that will hand down his name to future ages as one of the truly great men of his time. He was a Christian philanthropist in the best sense of the word; and although he has passed away from the scene of his labors, his works remain to testify for him.

THE QUARTER SESSIONS.

THE Court of Quarter Sessions is not a nice place for decent people to visit, and it is not too much to say that its bad reputation is due quite as much to some of the lawyers who practice there as to the criminals who are put on trial for every imaginable offense. There is scarcely a day passes that lawyers do not disgrace themselves and their profession by disgraceful specimens of blackguardism that are at once insults to the dignity of the Court and to the respectable people who are obliged to attend as jurymen and witnesses. The bullying of witnesses is a matter of daily occurrence, and the outrageous insults of counsel, that if perpetrated anywhere but in the court-room would subject the offender to a severe thrashing, are not only unrebuked by the Judges, but are directly encouraged by their silent acquiescence.

We had a specimen of this sort of thing a few weeks ago, at the trial of the would-be assassins of Revenue Officer Brooks, and the offending counsel in the case had an opportunity to find out what public sentiment was about such conduct. As a general rule, however, such exhibitions of blackguardism are passed over by the reporters, and, being kept out of the papers, the decent men and women of Philadelphia have no idea what a beargarden the Quarter Sessions Court-room is, unless they are unfortunate enough to be called upon the witness stand.

Yesterday there was another example of the same kind at the trial of a whisky dealer on the charge of cheating and defrauding. One of the witnesses talked too fast for the lawyers, and Mr. D. W. Sellers, the counsel for the accused, interrupted him in this elegant and eminently gentlemanly manner:—"Haviland, stop! D—n it, why don't you stop?"

Judge Paxson, who was on the bench, had nothing to say in condemnation of this; and, as an appropriate supplement to this elegant behavior on the part of the counsel, we are informed that when the jury retired the prisoner quietly walked out of the court-room and has not been heard of since.

This is certainly a pretty state of affairs, and it seems indeed, as has frequently been claimed, that the thieves, scoundrels, and rascals generally have completely the upper hand in this court. It is difficult to perceive how the criminal could have escaped in this instance without the collusion of the officers of the court, and the whole trial is anything but a favorable commentary on Judge Paxson's fitness for the position to which he has just been appointed.

A Horrid Sight.

Last Monday a colored man discovered buzzards hovering around a bridge about one and a half miles from Newtown, in Worcester county, Delaware. In hunting for the cause he found, to his horror, the horribly-mangled body of an infant, wrapped in a red "nubia," or "cloud." The birds had been feeding on it. No clue to the probable infanticide has been obtained.

A Plague.

An old mortgage for the sum of $100, given fifty years ago, on a tract of one hundred and fifty-six acres of land of the Wisnerburgh patent, west of the Erie Railroad, in Elmira, N. Y., has recently turned up to plague the present holders of the property, of whom there are probably over two hundred. The mortgage is held by the loan commissioners for the State, and the interest has been paid regularly until recently, when it ceased. Somebody will have to pay the $100, or the whole property, now worth a vast sum, will be sold under the hammer.

A Rash Promise.

The Portland *Argus* tells the following story of a young lady who is a pupil at one of the schools in that city, who has already, it seems, beaten her father at mathematics:—

She modestly proposed that if her father would give her only one cent one day, and double the amount on each successive day for just one month, she would pledge herself never to ask of him another cent of money as long as she lived. Paterfamilias, not stopping to run over the figures in his head, and not supposing it would amount to a large sum, was glad to accept the offer at once, thinking it also a favorable opportunity to include a possible marriage dowry in the future. At the twenty-fifth day he became greatly alarmed, lest if he complied with his own acceptance he might be obliged to be "declared a bankrupt on his own petition."

But at the thirtieth day the young girl demanded only the pretty sum of $5,368,709·12. The astonished merchant was only too happy to cancel the claim by advancing a handsome cash payment for his folly in allowing himself to give a bond—or his word he considered as good as his bond—without noticing the consideration therein expressed, and by promising to return to the old custom of advancing smaller sums daily until otherwise ordered.

Our arithmetical reporter has been "figuring on to it," and says that if the old gentleman had fulfilled his promise, his gushing daughter would have had, upon the receipt of the thirtieth payment, the snug little sum of $10,456,617·43.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Arrived, steamship City of Boston.

(*By Anglo-American Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 5.—Arrived, steamship Java, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 5.—Arrived, steamship Holsatia, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........NOVEMBER 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........50 | 11 A. M.........55 | 2 P. M.........57

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Charles Henry, Horn, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig Cairo, Vance, Antwerp, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Mary J. Russell, Smith, Richmond, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford, do.
Schr Alabama, Vangylder, Lynn, do.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, Chelsea, do.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, Fall River, do.
Schr Richard W. Tull, Robbins, Boston, do.
Schr Jesse Wilson, Connelly, Boston, do.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr Sarah A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Boston, do.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, New York, do.
Schr Howard Griffin, Boston, Knight & Son.
Barge Reading RR. No. 86, Cassiday, New York, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Claymont, Robertson, 30 hours from Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Snow, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Wm. R. Genn, Small, 4 days from New York, with iron and staves to Phœnix Iron Co.
Schr W. H. Harris, Hermsley, 10 days from Norfolk, with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Delmont, Gales, 10 days from Portland, with fish to order.
Schr John Farnum, Baker, 8 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr S. Blew, Buckaloo, from New Haven.
Schr H. S. Godfrey, Sears, from Jersey City.
Schr E. Edwards, Simmons, from Boston.
Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Black Brothers, from Havre, seeking freight, arrived at Delaware Breakwater yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Nov. 5.—Fourteen boats left here this morning, as follows:—

Young, Finley & Co., with lumber to R. Woolverton.
J. L. Walters, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
B. C. Shaeffer and P. B. Merrill, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Louisa, R. A. Wingate, and Clipper, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
John Lingafelt, with lumber to H. Croskey.
Naomi and Sallie and Ann, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Revenue, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
George Hapson, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.
Col. Donelson, with lumber to D. R. Houts & Co.
B. A. Knight, with pig iron to Cabeen & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Jane Adeline, Hutchinson, hence, at Cardenas 28th ult.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CLOTHING
READY MADE.
Warranted to
FIT WELL.

The great objection usually urged against Ready-made Garments is that they do not fit well. We GUARANTEE that any gentleman with no special peculiarity of shape about him can be
WELL AND SATISFACTORILY
FITTED
IN
PANTS, VEST, COAT, AND
OVERCOAT,
OUT OF THE
LARGE AND WELL-PROPORTIONED STOCK
OF
FINEST CLOTHING
NOW SELLING AT
THE CHESNUT CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
1026§ JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

☞ OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES,
NO. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1869.
The Board of Revision of Taxes will meet at their office, No. 11 State House Row, on the following days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals from the assessors' returns of taxes for the year 1870, as follows:—
First and Second wards, Tuesday, November 9, 1869.
Third and Fourth wards, Wednesday, November 10, 1869.
Fifth and Sixth wards, Thursday, November 11, 1869.
Seventh and Eighth wards, Friday, November 12, 1869.
Ninth and Tenth wards, Saturday, November 13, 1869.
Eleventh and Twelfth wards, Monday, November 15, 1869.
Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, Tuesday, November 16, 1869.
Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards, Wednesday, November 17, 1869.
Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, Friday, November 19, 1869.
Nineteenth ward, Saturday, November 20, 1869.
Twentieth ward, Monday, November 22, 1869.
Twenty first and Twenty-second wards, Tuesday, November 23, 1869.
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, Wednesday, November 24, 1869.
Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards, Thursday, November 25, 1869.
Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards, Friday, November 26, 1869.
THOMAS COCHRAN,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
SAMUEL HAWORTH,
11 5 3t Board of Revision of Taxes.

☞ YOUNG MEN PREPARED FOR THE
COUNTING HOUSE AND BUSINESS LIFE
AT
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, Corner of SEVENTH.
Practical Instruction in Book-keeping (in all its branches). Penmanship, Mercantile Arithmetic, Business Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.
Catalogues furnished on application.
Day and Evening Sessions.
The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual for sale. Price $1·50. 11 3t4p

☞ PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., will deliver the Second of the Course entitled
"THE PONEYVILLE LECTURES,"
On TUESDAY EVENING, November 9, 1869,
At the ASSEMBLY BUILDING (large hall).
Subject:—"OUR CHURCH AND CONGREGATION."
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.—"Social Fossils."
TUESDAY, Nov. 23.—"Mrs. Wiggins and Her Party."
Tickets, with secured seats (three Lectures)..........$1·50
Single tickets, with secured seats..........75 cts.
Admission, 50 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets and seats at Trumpler's Music Store. 11 5 4t§

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1869.
A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.
By order of the Board of Directors.
11 4 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
Hon. S. S. COX, November 29.
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.
Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, December 3.
MARK TWAIN, December 7.
DECORDOVA, December 9.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16.
Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

☞ "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE."—THIS EVENING, at CONCERT HALL, Professor McCLINTOCK lectures to Ladies and Gentlemen, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 6, 3 o'clock, Lecture to *Ladies exclusively;* EVENING, to Gentlemen exclusively. Admission, 25 cents. Five Tickets, $1. 1t*

☞ STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3-2mrp

☞ THE INDIAN'S HOPE ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at St. Luke's Church, THIRTEENTH below Spruce street. Addresses by Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska, the Rev. Drs. HOWE and WATSON, and Mr. WILLIAM WELSH. The collection will be for missions to the Sioux Indians. 1t*

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 11 4 2w

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of
NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

☞ MORNING GLORY.
It is an admitted fact that the
MORNING GLORY
BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES
keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them. BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
10 6 1m4p Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

☞ REMOVAL.
THE PHILADELPHIA
SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, 11th inst 10 12 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9f26t*

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 24§

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 3 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 t11 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of the Dividends to be paid the preferred Stockholders, payable on and after the 20th inst., to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 13th and reopened on the 20th inst.
10 3 wfm4t W. L. GILROY, Treasurer.

☞ FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 723 ARCH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously resolved that the net earnings of the Bank for the preceding Six Months, amounting to $11,124·84, being 5½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, be passed, and that the said amount be placed to the *surplus* account of the Bank. S. MOODY,
11 4 tf Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. W. RUSHTON, JR.,
11 3 10t Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable, clear of all taxes, on demand. S. C. PALMER,
11 2 6t Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 2 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
11 2 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

☞ CITY NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 2 6t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

CLOTHING.

WHAT SHOULD BE WORN,
AND WHAT SHOULD NOT.

Don't wear shabby clothes.
Don't wear poorly made clothes.
Don't wear badly fitting clothes.
Don't wear clothes of poor material.
Don't wear worn-out clothes.

YOU SHOULD WEAR, THIS SEASON,

The ROCKHILL & WILSON Beaver Overcoats.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Cheviot Coats.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Broadcloth Dress Coats.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Devonshire Sacks.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Harvard Coats.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Oxford Coats.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Cassimere Waistcoats.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Silk Waistcoats.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Plaid Waistcoats.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Diagonal Pants.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Doeskin Pants.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Cassimere Pants.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Devonshire Pants.

A vast assortment,
Of everything in this line,
Lower than anywhere else,
AT THE
Great Brown Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDING,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF
FINE CLOTHING
FOR
BOYS AND CHILDREN.
Also, a large assortment of [1] 20 wfm6wrp
Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Laura Keene will have a benefit this evening, when Sheridan's comedy of *The School for Scandal* will be performed. The experiment that Miss Keene is making at the Chesnut is one that is entitled to the warmest regards of all who admire true dramatic art, and who wish to see the theatres at all times places of refined and elegant entertainment. Such an experiment ought not to be a doubtful success, and the public favor that has been accorded to the Chesnut since it has been in Miss Keene's hands proves that there is a public to support such an establishment. The plays that have been brought out there have been of a character to appeal to the popular sympathies and tastes, and at the same time they have been worthy of hearty praise from an artistic point of view. Miss Keene herself is an actress of great ability, who has an assured reputation in a wide range of parts that is second to that of no lady on the American stage. She has gathered about her an unusually talented corps of artists, who are fully capable of presenting almost any work in an entirely acceptable manner, and the stage appointments are usually all that good taste can desire. The Chesnut, since its alteration, is an exceedingly beautiful theatre, with very superior accommodation for the comfort of the audience, and it ought to be crowded this evening to its utmost capacity.

A new play entitled *Bogus*, by an American author, is announced for Monday.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western will have a benefit this evening, when she will appear in *East Lynne*.

A matinee will be given to-morrow, when Boucicault's drama of *The Octoroon* will be performed.

Oliver Twist is announced for to-morrow evening, with Miss Western as "Nancy Sykes" and Mr. J. A. Herne as "Bill Sykes."

AT THE ARCH this evening *Lost at Sea* will be performed.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, Seventh, below Arch, an attractive minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractions will be offered this evening to the admirers of burnt-cork opera.

HERRMANN is announced to appear at the Academy of Music for the last times this evening and to-morrow. A number of first-rate tricks will be performed on both occasions.

MAD'LLE CARLOTTA PATTI will give a farewell matinee to-morrow at the Academy of Music. This will be Mad'lle Patti's last appearance previous to her departure for an extended tour through the West. She will be assisted by Mr. Theodore Ritter, Mr. J. F. Prume, and Joseph Hermanns. Mr. Henry Squires, a new English tenor, will make his first appearance.

Seats can be secured at the Academy and at Trumpler's.

THEODORE THOMAS, with his grand orchestra, will give three concerts at Concert Hall, commencing Thursday, November 11.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform to-morrow afternoon at Musical Fund Hall. A fine programme will be presented.

GERMAN OPERA.—A season of German opera, under the management of Mr. J. Grau, is announced to commence at the Academy of Music on Monday, November 15. The operas will be interpreted by such well-known and popular artistes as Mesdames Frederici, Rotter, Johannsen, De Zinta, and Messrs. Hermanns, Armand, W. Formes, Steinecke, Himmer, and Weinlich. The musical director will be Carl Anschutz. It will be seen that Mr. Grau relies rather upon the strength of his troupe than upon any particular singer, and with the artists above named performances of a very high order of merit may be expected.

There will be twelve night performances and two matinees, for which the following works are announced:—*Faust, Magic Flute, Der Freischutz, Robert le Diable, La Juive, Martha, Fidelio, Masaniello, Don Giovanni, Huguenots, William Tell, Merry Wives of Windsor, La Dame Blanche*, and *Fra Diavolo*.

HUMORS OF JOURNALISM.

The Religious Reporter in America.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, keeps upon its staff a "religious reporter." For five years, we are told, "Charley Graffen" was the man. Charley originated the department, and did a world of good by "tomahawking hypocrites." Death put an end to his labors a year ago. "One year ago last Wednesday," writes his successor, "Charley folded the mantle of sleep around him and lay down to pleasant dreams, * * * looking not upon death with terror, but as a bluff and trusty friend, whose hand he could grasp in full confidence that he was gathering the expiring journalist into the realms," etc. The present wielder of the tomahawk carries on Charley's work with zest and spirit. He writes anonymously (for which there seems to be sufficient reason), and tells us very little about himself. Even our knowledge of his conversion is due to that process having gone on simultaneously with the conversion of "Deacon Jacob, a gardener, our old schoolmate in Adams county."

But the *Mercury's* reporter is voluble enough about other people. Not a pastor, deacon, or humble brother, even, is safe from him. He knows something about them all, and tells it with a frankness which must be the delight of many a tea-table in Philadelphia. A few choice examples of his style when dealing with "the cloth" appear in recent articles. The pastor of the Tabernacle Methodist Church took no holiday this year. Nevertheless, says the reporter, "we do not expect to survive our dear brother. Through the instrumentality of black tea and fried potatoes, he will, doubtless, extend his longevity to the year of our Lord 1892. * * * When called to the harvest of the Lord, he will certainly come bearing with him a two-horse load of first-class sheaves." Brother Murphy, too, kept his church open all the summer. He is another devoted man. "The first sheaf he garnered—and it has proved to be the base of the biggest kind of a subsequent stack of them—was Alfred C. Harmer, now engaged in piously laying out the saints in the glades and dells of lovely Old Oaks." The Rev. Francis E. Arnold is described as "an extremely fine specimen," whom the ladies of his parish regarded as "by long odds the best-looking pastor in all Pennsylvania. He doesn't need any artificial bloom of roses; while his moustache is as a trumpet vine throwing its laughing tendrils over the arch of a garden gate. * * * * * Placed in the vestibule of a house, with morning-glory seeds planted in his boot legs, and no ornament could quicker bring to halt a crowd of bypassers." The Rev. Samuel W. Hallowell is a pastor of another stamp. He is "upwards of seventy years of age, and has constantly kept the Devil with a black eye since the first day he received holy orders." The reporter, having heard this gentleman preach in a suburban church, was offered the hospitality of a brother "from New England, the land of cold Sunday dinners and sixty-minute prayers." The hospitality was declined, because after such a sermon nothing short of broiled fowl would do; and luckily, Mr. Brick, of the American House, had a spring chicken ready. Having done justice to the chicken, the reporter went to hear Brother Badger, of St. Stephen's. Mr. Badger is a small man, and "as he emerged from the vestry-room in his white surplice, we thought of Zaccheus climbing the sycamore on the day that our Lord took dinner at his house." Moreover, the worthy pastor is so shortsighted as not to know his principal warden from "the clam-dealer who operates in bivalves across the way," and he passes his time in a state of warfare with Brother Joe Parker, who holds out-door prayer-meetings, and "addresses the Lord in shockingly ungrammatical English." In both these matters the reporter sympathizes with the parson; but ex-City missionary Rev. John Street gets the tomahawk:—"He made the missionary business furnish a nest-egg for a luxurious competence. * * * Street lives in lavender—ale and claret. You can see both, the latter in packages on the freight cars, at frequent intervals, bearing his address in turpentine and lampblack:—

The Hill of Zion yields
A thousand precious sweets."

The reporter deals with the laity as well as the clergy. Noting the appearance in church of Brother Harry Dreer after a lengthened tour in Europe, he says:—"Brother Dreer so long sang hymns in the American chapel at Paris that he could not quite eradicate from his vocalization the Parisian accent." The same brother is also reported to have "done up his devotions in wayside chapels on the lower lifts of the Alps." A Mr. Jordan, "who so long supplied Philadelphia with bottled stout," having joined a Catholic Church, is described as "one of the few men over thirty years of age that hasn't lost the faculty of blushing;" and Brother William Matthews, just fresh from California, is credited with "a heart about the size of an egg plant," and a pocket-book to match. "It is a nice thing," muses the reporter, "to have treasures laid up where burglars can't get at them; a big balance in bank is also a good thing. We should like a taste of the sensation." Noticing the departure of a gentleman from the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the writer says:—"Brother Dunlap, like so many useful Christians, finds the road to fortune a good deal shorter by way of New York than by way of Philadelphia. The only drawback to New York is that its distance from Heaven exceeds that of this city about 65,000 miles. When Brother Dunlap starts for Paradise he intends to do so from Philadelphia." The history of another brother who, being tempted, went astray, is told at edifying length. We refer to it only for the sake of the reporter's preventive against such lapses:—"With ten hours' labor per day, and a diet of salt-herrings and potatoes, this gentleman in all probability would have lived up to the teachings of his master, and have ultimately brought up in a first-class seat among the cherubim and seraphim." It is added:—"The status of the brother in the Church will not be disturbed by his affairs. In the words of a co-brother, 'we can't afford to lose him.'" The public is assured that Mr. A. List, a beershop keeper, was not converted on a certain evening. "A fine-looking man experienced religion at Ebenezer on that evening, but it wasn't the silken-haired Adolf." After visiting a suburban church the reporter writes:—"Our brother John Stone, the oilman on Walnut street, was there, and the manner in which he acknowledged himself a miserable sinner was succulently refreshing. Our Adonis, like brother Lockwood, the Hercules of the envelope and paper collar trade, smiled benignly behind an eleven-dollar prayerbook; he admitted himself a miserable sinner, but the admission is to be accepted *cum grano salis*."

"We don't believe," writes the reporter in one of his exordiums, "that when Moses came down the lava-strewn slope of Sinai he had any more idea of a *Sunday Mercury* than he had of a galvanic battery, a locomotive, or automaeit machines for making bricks." Which is very likely.

A POSER.

One Woman Marries Another and Commences a Suit.

She has married a woman. Such is the position of a plaintiff before a law court of Santiago, Chili. The wife has sued for a divorce, founding the application on the simple fact that her husband is of the same sex as herself. This was enough to procure a divorce, but not enough to create an embarrassing law case; and yet the bench of Santiago is sorely puzzled over the matter. It was easy to separate husband and wife; but how about the property? The one of the two ladies who undertook the part of husband had married the other for her money and for her prospects. She was in the habit of frequenting the baths of Colina for the purpose of selling fresh eggs and other such commodities to the world of fashion who seek health and repose in that watering place. The police had watched the egg-seller, and noticed that he or she always wore a cloak, and that on no account was it ever put aside. Otherwise, the eggseller's dress and gait were that of a man. On the other hand, the wife of this singular mate is of a simplicity and innocence so great that for some time after the marriage she had no suspicion as to the nullity of her husbands' pretensions. In the meantime madame the husband, in all the pride of manhood, employed herself busily in making purchases and contracts in her wife's name and with her wife's marriage portion. Now the question arises whether the wife should be responsible for the debts incurred by the husband while managing her affairs. There is another question also—what punishment should be inflicted on the husband for contempt of law and for forgery committed in signing the marriage contract and other documents under an assumed sex? The legal aspects of the case may be left to the learned magistrates of Santiago.

MARTYRDOM.

A Christian Woman Tortured by Chinese.

A Catholic paper in England gives the following account of an incident which it says recently occurred at Canton:—"A native Christian woman, much respected by the Christians, and by the pagans who were acquainted with her, has devoted herself for 20 years to the rescuing and baptizing infants abandoned by their parents. At the beginning of July she was arrested on the charge of practising sorcery upon young children, and of taking out their eyes, the marrow of their bones, and even their souls, with a view to the preparation of magical remedies. She was several times put to the question, and savagely beaten on the face with leathern straps to induce her to confess her guilt. In the midst of her tortures, however, she maintained the greatest courage and constancy in confessing the faith. She was condemned to death, and it was feared that the sentence would be immediately executed. Upon this M. Gerardin, the resident missionary, succeeded in obtaining entrance to the prison, heard her confession, and administered to her the Holy Viaticum; while the Bishop, Mgr. Guillemin, left no means untried to obtain a respite. This was granted, and the Viceroy spread a report that the cause would be carried by appeal to Pekin. But in the meantime the populace were excited to fresh violence, and the mandarins subjected the accused to fresh examinations, forcing her to remain for many hours kneeling upon iron chains. All of a sudden, however, the victim of persecution was set at liberty and received with public demonstrations of joy by the Christian part of the population."

TRAGEDY.

A Murder at a Wedding.

At a wedding in Texas, October 21, a man and a young woman were murdered. The story is told by a local paper:—"On Thursday night, while a party was assembled at the residence of Mr. Hargreave, in Reed's prairie, Grimes county, to attend the marriage of Mr. Hargreave's daughter, and a few moments after the ceremony had been performed, a company of soldiers, in pursuit of some one supposed to be there, surrounded the house and demanded its surrender. Mr. Hargreave offered to surrender the house and every one in it, and went out to the captain of the squad. The report is that while Mr. Hargreave was out a pistol in the hands of a young man in the house went off accidentally. The soldiers in the house immediately opened fire. A Miss Russell had just stepped upon a gallery, when she was hit in the head with a minie ball and in the leg with a buckshot, and instantly killed. A Mr. Fowler was also killed. Rolla Pearce and Mrs. Autery were wounded. With the first shot the gentlemen in the house started every one to lie down flat upon the floor. But for this many more lives would have been lost. The groom and several others were arrested and carried off."

Chinese Suspension Bridges.

The construction of suspension bridges has been thought a signal achievement by the Western nations, but in China they are of great antiquity, and many still exist. They are made of iron chains, and their mode of construction resembles in the main that used in the Western countries. They are, however, generally confined to mountainous regions, and span rivers whose navigation is interrupted. There is one over a river in the Yunnan Province that is said to have been first built by one famous Chu-koh-liang more than two thousand years since, and there is a second and much larger one in the Kweichow province, spanning the River Pei. This latter was built during the Ming dynasty. It consists of many chains stretched across the river and fastened firmly in the stone on either bank; from natural elevations above other chains depend, and are made fast to the span; and there are also chains fastened to it from below, the object being to make the bridge as firm as possible. A plank floor is laid on this bed of chains; it is repaired at regular intervals of from three to five years at the imperial expense. The span of this bridge is said to be several hundred feet.

A Boy's Heroism.

From the Woodland (Cal.) Democrat, Oct. 16.

A resident of Knight's Landing sends us the following account of an act of juvenile heroism:—On Saturday last two men went to the farm of Philip Prather, on the Sacramento river, about two miles above Knight's Landing, and found only a small boy at the house (a son of Prather's), who, upon seeing strangers approach, went into the house and locked the door. The men demanded admittance, and threatened to kill him if he did not open the door and give them what money was in the house. The boy went up stairs, ostensibly to get the money, but instead he brought down a loaded rifle, and told them to leave or he would shoot. One of the men told him he could not do it, and they then attempted to break in the door with clubs, when the boy aimed at the larger of the two through the window, and shot. The result he does not know, as the fellow halloed and ran away. The boy thinks he hit his man a centre shot. The little fellow is only eleven years old, and his mother was at Knight's Landing trading. Mr. Prather is at present in the East. The boy deserves credit for his heroism.

CITY ITEMS.

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MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS', *superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia.*
ALSO, IN THE PIECE, *to be made up to order, in the finest manner.*
Samples of materials sent by mail when desired.
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JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

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FROM TRUSTWORTHY DATA it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the Expectorant allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold by all Druggists.

IMPAIRED DIGESTION.—All the organs of the body are, so to speak, the pensioners of the stomach. In that living laboratory is prepared the nourishment required to sustain them, and by the vessels and ducts connected with the digestive apparatus, that nourishment is conveyed to every part of the system. Upon the quality and quantity of this element of life, and upon the manner in which it is distributed and apportioned, physical health mainly depends, and as the mind inevitably sympathizes with the body, the vigor of the one is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the other.

It is because HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS accomplishes this double object that it enjoys a reputation as a preventive and curative never heretofore attained by any medicinal preparation. But its direct beneficial operation upon the weak or disordered stomach is not its sole recommendation. It is the most comprehensive of a known remedies. It tones, strengthens, and regulates the discharging as well as the assimilating organs; gently moving the bowels, promoting healthful evaporation through the pores, rousing the inert liver from its torpor, and inducing harmonious and natural action in the whole animal machinery. This benign result is not produced by any of the reactionary drugs which are used so lavishly in the old school practice, founded by Paracelsus; but by mild, safe, and agreeable vegetable agents intermixed with a pure and mellow stimulant which diffuses their influence through the system, and renders their sanitary properties active and effective.

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APPEARANCE,
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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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The sales at Oak Hall were never so large as they are to-day, and the prices never so low. New customers are daily making the acquaintance of the house, and *you* should be one of them.

MARRIED.

MILLER—WUNDER.—On Monday, November 1, at Cincinnati, Ohio, by the Rev. Jos. M. Chester, Mr. THEODORE S. MILLER, of Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss BELLE, daughter of Vanaken Wunder, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

RUTTER—KEYSER.—November 1, at the I. German M. E. Church Parsonage, No. 1232 N. Tenth street, by Rev. J. J. F. Brunow, WILLIAM RUTTER, Esq., to Miss ANNIE E. KEYSER, both of this city.

DIED.

DILWORTH.—On the evening of the 4th instant, ALFRED WILLIAM DILWORTH, son of the late William and Clarissa Dilworth, in the 20th year of his age.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

PAULY.—On the 5th instant, the Rev. GEORGE WASHINGTON PAULY, aged 27 years.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

PETERS.—On the 2d instant, AMOS ROOK, the son of Zachariah and Adelia C. Peters, in the 9th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 2250, corner of Ash and Thompson streets, Bridesburg, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

SHAIN.—On Wednesday, the 3d instant, BENJAMIN M. SHAIN, in the 60th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 236 N. Twentieth street, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

WRIGHT.—On the 31st ultimo, GEORGE P. WRIGHT, in the 23d year of his age, the son of Alfred J. and Eliza J. Wright.
The relatives and friends of the family, and also Spring Garden Council, No. 38, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 449 East Girard avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

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One-Price Clothing House,
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Our Cutters are men of talent.
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In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer
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BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
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KING PIPPIN'S PALACE.

From All the Year Round.

I deeply regret that it should be my duty to sound the alarm; but I am constrained to state my fears that there is something the matter with our old, and, generally, esteemed friend the Dwarf. I don't meet him in society, that is to say, at the fairs as I was wont to do; and although I do not overlook the fact that I have ceased to attend fairs, and that, indeed, there are very few fairs of the old kind left to frequent, it is difficult to avoid the unpleasant conviction that dwarfs, as a race, are dying out. Very recently, in his strange, eloquent romance, L'homme qui rit, M. Victor Hugo has told us that the pigmy, preferably monstrous and deformed, whose pictured semblance is to be found in so many works of the old Italian and German masters, was, to most intents and purposes, a manufactured article. That mysterious association of the "Comprachicos," of whom M. Hugo has told us so many strange things, pursued, among their varied branches of industry, the art of fabricating hunchbacked, abdominous, hydrocephalous, and spindle-shanked dwarfs for the European market: the purchasers being the princes, potentates, and wealthy nobles of the continent. The Comprachicos would seem to have borrowed the mystery of dwarf-making from the Chinese, who had an agreeable way of putting a young child into a pot of arbitrary form, from which the top and bottom had been knocked out, and in the sides of which were two holes, through which the juvenile patient's arms protruded. The merry consequence was that young master's body, if he did not die during the process, grew to be of the shape of the pot, and, so far as the torso went, the order of amateurs for a spherical dwarf, or an oval dwarf, or a hexagonal dwarf, or a dwarf with knobs on his chest, or an "egg-and-tongue" pattern on his shoulders, could be executed with promptitude and despatch.[*]

But we have another informant, of perhaps greater weight and authority, who has told us in what manner dwarfs, and bandy, and ricketty, and crooked-spined children can be manufactured without the aid either of the Comprachicos or of the Chinese potters. The learned and amiable Cheselden has dwelt minutely in his Anatomy on the wickedly cruel and barbarous folly which marked the system of nursing babies in his time, and has shown how the practice of tightly swaddling and unskilfully carrying infants was calculated to cripple and deform their limbs, and to stunt their growth. We have grown wonderfully wiser since Cheselden's time, although I have heard some cynics mutter that the custom of growing children in pipkins could not have been more detrimental to health or to the symmetry of the human form than is the modern fashion of tight lacing.

Be all this as it may, I still hold that the dwarf—well, the kind of dwarf who can be seen for a penny at a fair—continues, as the French say, "to make himself desired." Surely his falling off must be due to the surcease of the manufacture. Old manufactured dwarfs are as difficult to light upon as Mortlake tapestry or Chelsea china, simply, I suppose, because tapestry is no longer woven at Mortlake, and Chelsea produces no more porcelain ware. To an amateur of dwarfs it is positively distressing to read the numerous detailed accounts which the historians have left us of bygone troglodytes. Passing by such world-famous manikins as Sir Jeffery Hudson and Count Borulawski, where can one hope, in this degenerate age, to light on a Madame Teresia, better known by the designation of the Corsican Fairy, who came to London in 1773, being then thirty years of age, thirty-four inches high, and weighing twenty-six pounds? "She possessed much vivacity and spirit, could speak Italian and French with fluency, and gave the most inquisitive mind an agreeable entertainment." England has produced a rival to Madame Teresia in Miss Anne Shepherd, who was three feet ten inches in height, and was married, in Charles the First's time, to Richard Gibson, Esq., page of the backstairs to his majesty, and a distinguished miniature painter. Mr. Gibson was just forty-six inches high, and he and his bride were painted "in whole length" by Sir Peter Lely. The little couple are said to have had nine children, who all attained the usual standard of mankind; and three of the boys, according to the chronicles of the backstairs, enlisted in the Life Guards.

But what are even your Hudsons and your Gibsons, your Corsican Fairies and your Anne Shepherds to the dwarfs of antiquity? Where am I to look for a parallel to the homunculus who flourished in Egypt in the time of the Emperor Theodosius, and who was so small of body that he resembled a partridge, yet had all the functions of a man, and would sing tuneably? Mark Antony is said to have owned a dwarf called Sisyphus, who was not of the full height of two feet, and was yet of a lively wit. Had this Sisyphus been doomed to roll a stone it must surely have been no bigger than a schoolboy's marble. Ravisius (who was Ravisius?) narrates that Augustus Cæsar exhibited in his plays one Lucius, a young man born of honest parents, who was twenty-three inches high, and weighed seventeen pounds; yet had he a strong voice. In the time of Jamblichus, also, lived Alypius of Alexandria, a most excellent logician, and a famous philosopher, but so small in body that he hardly exceeded a cubit, or one foot five inches and a half in height. And, finally, Carden tells us—but who believes Carden?—that he saw a man of full age in Italy, not above a cubit high, and who was carried about in a parrot's cage. "This," remarks Wanley, in his "Wonders of the Little World," "would have passed my belief had I not been told by a gentleman of a clear reputation that he saw a man at Sienna, about two years since, not exceeding the same stature. A Frenchman he was, of the county of Limosin, with a formal beard, who was likewise shown in a cage for money, at the end whereof was a little hatch into which he retired, and when the assembly was full came forth and played on an instrument." The very thing we have all seen at the fairs, substituting the simulacrum of a three-storied house for a cage, and not forgetting the modern improvements of the diminutive inmate ringing a bell, and firing a pistol out of the first-floor window!

And after banquetting on these bygone dwarfs, who were scholars and gentlemen, as well as monstrosities, for was not Alypius, cited above, a famous logician and philosopher? and did not Richard Gibson, Esq., teach Queen Anne the art of drawing, and proceed on a special mission to Holland "to impart artistic instruction to the Princess of Orange? after dwelling on the dwarfs who formed part of the retinue of William of Normandy when he invaded England, and who held the bridle of the Emperor Otho's horse; after remembering the dwarfs whom Dominichino and Rafaelle, Velasquez and Paul Veronese have introduced in their pictures; after this rich enjoyment of dwarfish record I am thrown back on General Tom Thumb. I grant the General, and the Commodore, and their ladykind a decent meed of acknowledgment. I confess them calm, self-possessed, well bred, and innocuous; but I have no heart to attend their "levees." Nutt, in the caricature of a naval uniform, does not speak to my heart; I have no ambition to see Thumb travestied as the late Emperor Napoleon—that conqueror could, upon occasion, cause himself to appear even smaller than Thumb—nor am I desirous of purchasing photographic cartes de visite of Minnie Warren. My dwarf is the gorgeously attired little pagod of the middle ages; the dwarf who pops out of a pie at a court banquet; the dwarf who runs between the court jester's legs and trips him up; the dwarf of the king of Brobdignag, who is jealous of Gulliver, and souses his rival in a bowl of cream, and gets soundly whipped for his pains. Or, in default of this pigmy, give me back the dwarf of my youth in his sham three-storied house, with his tinkling bell and sounding pistol.

It is not to be, I presume. These many years past I have moodily disbursed in divers parts of the world sundry francs, lire, guilders, florins, thalers, reals, dollars, piastres, and mark-banco for the sight of dwarfs; but they (Thumb and his company included) have failed to come up to my standard of dwarfish excellence. Did you ever meet with anything or anybody that could come up to that same standard? Man never is, but always to be blest; still, although my dreams of dwarfs have not as yet been fully realized, I have been able to enjoy the next best thing to fulfilment. I call to mind perhaps the wonderfullest dwarfs' house existing on the surface of this crazy globe. It is a house in the construction and the furniture of which many thousands of pounds were expended; and it was built by a king for his son. It is for this reason that I have called the diminutive mansion "The Palace of King Pippin."

King Pippin's palace is in Spain, and has been shamefully neglected by English tourists in that interesting country. For my part, I think that it would be a great advantage to picturesque literature if the Alhambra and the Alcazar, the Bay of Cadiz and the Rock of Gibraltar, the Sierra Morena, and the Mezquita of Cordova, the Cathedral of Burgos, and the Bridge of Toledo, could be eliminated altogether from Spanish topography. By those means travellers in Spain would have a little more leisure to attend to a number of "*cosas de Espana*" which are at present passed by almost without notice. Among them is an incomparable dwarf house of mine. You will observe that I have excluded the Escorial from the catalogues of places which English sight-seers in the Peninsula might do well, for a time, to forget. The Real Monasterio de San Lorenzo must needs be visited, for King Pippin's Palace is a dependency of that extraordinary pile. Few tourists have the courage to admit, in print at least, that this palace-monastery, or monastery-palace of the Escorial is a gigantic bore When it was my lot to visit it, my weariness began even before I had entered its halls; for in the railway carriage which conveyed our party from Madrid to the "Gridiron station," there was a fidgetty little Andalusian, a maker of guitar strings, I think he was, at Utrera, who was continually rebounding on the cushions like a parched pea in a fire-shovel, and crying out to us, "El edificio, caballeros, donde esta el edificio?" It was his first visit to the northern provinces of his native country, and he was burning to see the "edificio." To him, evidently, there was but one edifice in the world, and that was the Escorial. When at last he caught sight of its sullen facades, its stunted dome and blue slate roofs, the little Andalusian fell into a kind of ecstacy, and protruded so much of his body out of the carriage window that I expected him every moment to disappear altogether. To my surprise, however, when the train drew up at the station he did not alight, but murmering the conventional "Pues, Senores, echemos un cigarito," "Well, gentlemen, let us make a little cigar," calmly rolled up a tube of paper with tobacco, lit it, and adding, "Vamos al Norte," subsided into sleep, and, the train aiding, pursued his journey to the Pyrenees, or Paris, or the North Pole, or wheresoever else he was bound. He was clearly a philosopher. He had seen "El edificio" from afar off. Was not that enough? I dare say, when he went back to Utrera he talked guide-book by the page to his friends, and minutely described all the marvels of the interior of the palace. I rarely think of the little Andalusian without recalling Sheridan's remark to his son Tom about the coal pits—"Can't you *say* you've been down?"

The "Edifice" itself is really and without exaggeration a bore. The good pictures have all been taken away to swell the attractions of the Real Museo at Madrid; the jolly monks have been driven out and replaced by a few meagre, atrabilious-looking, shovel-hatted seminarists (even these, since the last political earthquake in Spain, may have disappeared), and it is with extreme difficulty that you can persuade the custodes to show you the embroidered vestments in the sacristy, or the illuminated manuscripts in the library. The guardians of every public building in Spain have a settled conviction that all foreign travellers are Frenchmen, who, following the notable example of Marshals Soult and Victor in the Peninsular War, are bent on stealing something. Moreover, the inspection of embroidered copes, dalmatics, and chasubles soon palls on sight-seers who are not crazy upon the subject of Ritualism; and as for being trotted through a vast library when you have no time to read the books, all I can say is, that in this respect I prefer a bookstall in Gray's-inn-lane, with free access to the "twopenny box," to the library of the Escorial, to the Bibliotheque Imperiale, the Bodleian, Sion College, and the library of St. Mark to boot. The exterior of the Escorial, again, is absolutely hideous; its grim granite walls, pierced with innumerable eyelet-holes, with green shutters, remind the spectator equally of the Wellington Barracks, Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, and the Great Northern Hotel at King's Cross. The internal decorations principally consist of huge, sprawling wall-and-ceiling frescoes by Luca Giordano surnamed "Luca fa Presto," or Luke in a hurry. This Luke the Laborer has stuck innumerable saints, seraphs, and other celestial personages upon the plaster. He executed his apotheoses by the yard, for which he was paid according to a fixed tariff, a reduction, I suppose, being made for clouds; and the result of his work is about as interesting as that of Sir James Thornhill in the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital. Almost an entire day must be spent if you wish to see the Escorial thoroughly, and you grow, at last, fretful and peevish well-nigh to distraction at the jargon of the guides, with their monotonous statistics of the eleven thousand windows of the place, the two thousand and two feet of its area, the sixty-three fountains, the twelve cloisters, the sixteen "patios" or court-yards, the eighty staircases, and so forth. As for the relics preserved of that nasty old man Philip the Second, his greasy hat, his walking-stick, his shabby elbow-chair, the board he used to rest his gouty leg upon, they never moved me. There is something beautifully and pathetically interesting in the minutest trifle which remains to remind us of Mary Queen of Scots. Did you ever see her watch, in the shape of a death's-head, the works in the brain-pan, and the dial enamelled on the base of the jaw? But who would care about a personal memento of Bloody Queen Mary? She was our countrywoman, but most of us wish to forget her bad individuality, utterly. Should we care anything more about her Spanish husband?

To complete the lugubrious impressions which gather round you in this museum of cruelty, superstition, and madness, you are taken to an appalling sepulchre underground: a circular vault, called, absurdly enough, the "Pantheon," where, on ranges of marble shelves, are sarcophagi containing the ashes of all the kings and queens who have afflicted Spain since the time of Charles the Fifth. This bonehouse is rendered all the more hideous by the fact of its being ornamented in the most garishly theatrical manner with porphyry and verde antique, with green and yellow jasper, with bronze gilt bas-reliefs, and carvings in variegated marble, and other gimcracks. There is an old English locution which laughs at the man who would put a brass knocker on a pigsty door. Is such an architect worthier of ridicule than he who paints and gilds and tricks up a charnel house to the similitude of a playhouse? As, with a guttering wax taper in your hand, you ascend the staircase leading from this Pantheon into daylight and the world again, your guide whispers to you that to the right is another and ghastlier Golgotha, where the junior scions of Spanish royalty are buried, or rather where their coffins lie huddled together, pell-mell. The polite name for this place, which might excite the indignation of "graveyard" Walker (he put a stop to intramural interments in England, and got no thanks for his pains) is the "Pantheon of the Infantes." The common people call it, with much more brevity and infinitely more eloquence, "El Pudridero," the "rotting place." The best guide-book you can take with you to this portion of the Escorial is Jeremy Taylor's sermon on Death.

Once out of the Escorial, "Luke's iron crown"—I mean the crown of Luca fa Presto's ponderous heroes—is at once removed from your brow, on which it has been pressing with the deadest of weights. Once rid of the Pantheon, and the stone staircases and the slimy cloisters, and you feel inclined to chirrup almost. The gardens are handsome, although shockingly out of repair: but bleak as is the site, swept by the almost ceaseless mountain blasts of the Guadarrama range, it is something to be rid of Luca fa Presto, and Philip the Second, and St. Lawrence and his gridiron, and all their gloomy company. You breathe again; and down in the village yonder there is a not bad inn called the Biscaina, where they cook very decent omelettes, and where the wine is drinkable. But before you think of dining you must see King Pippin's Palace.

This is the "Casita del Principe de abajo," the "little house of the prince on the heights," and was built by Juan de Villanueva for Charles the Fourth when heir-apparent. The only circumstances, perhaps, under which a king of Spain can be contemplated with complacency are those of childhood. In Madrid, I used always to have a sneaking kindness for the infantes and infantas—"los ninos de Espana"—who, with their nurses and governesses, and their escort of dragoons and lancers, used to be driven every afternoon in their gilt coaches drawn by fat mules, through the Puerta del Sol to the Retiro. The guard at the Palace of the Gobernacion used to turn out, the trumpets would be flourished bravely as "los ninos" went by. Poor little urchins! In the pictures of Don Diego Velasquez, the ninos, in their little ruffs, and kirtles, and farthingales, or their little starched doublets and trunk hose, with their chubby peachy cheeks, their ruddy lips, and great melting black eyes, look irresistibly fascinating. Ah! my infantes and infantas of Don Diego, why did you not remain for aye at the Toodlekins stage? why did you grow up to be tyrants, and madmen, and bigots, and imbeciles, and no better than you should have been? This Carlos the Fourth, for instance, for whom King Pippin's Palace was built, made an exceedingly bad end of it. He was the king who was led by the nose by a worthless wife, and a more worthless favorite, Godoy, who was called "Prince of the Peace," and who lived to be quite forgotten, and to die in a garret in Paris. Carlos the Fourth was the idiot who allowed Napoleon to kidnap him. He was the father of the execrable Ferdinand the Seventh, the betrayer of his country, the restorer of the Inquisition, and the embroiderer of petticoats for the Virgin.

King, or rather Prince Pippin, Charles the Third's son, is represented in a very curious style of portraiture, in one of the apartments of the Escorial itself, a suite fitted up by his father in anti-monastic style, that is to say, in the worst kind of Louis Quinze rococo. The king employed the famous Goya to make a series of designs to be afterwards woven on a large scale in tapestry, and Goya consequently produced some cartoons which, with their reproductions in loom-work, may be regarded as the burlesque antipodes to the immortal patterns which Rafaelle set the weavers of Arras. In one of the Goya hangings you see the juvenile members of the royal family at their sports, attended by a select number of young scions of the sangre azul. At what do you think they are playing? at *bull fighting*, a game very popular among the blackguard little street boys of Madrid to this day. One boy plays the bull. He has merely to pop a cloth over his head, holding two sticks passing through holes in the cloth at obtuse angles to his head, to represent the horns of the animal. The "picadores" are children pickaback, who, with canes for lances, tilt at bull. The "chulos" train their jackets, the "banderilleros" fling wreathed hoopsticks for darts, in admirable caricature of the real bloodthirsty game you see in the bull-ring. Prince Pippin of course is the "matador," the slayer. He stands alone, superb and magnanimous, intrepidity in his mien, fire in his eye, and a real little Toledo rapier in his hand. Will the bull dare to run at the heir-apparent of the throne of Spain and the Indies? Quien sabe! Train up a child in the way he should go; and a youth of bull-fighting is a fit preparative for a manhood of cruelty and an old age of bigoted superstition.

It is somewhat difficult to give an idea of the precise size of Pippin's Palace. Mr. Ford, who speaks of the entire structure with ineffable contempt, says that it is "just too small to live in, and too large to wear on a watch chain;" but I maintain that the Casita del Principe is quite big enough to be the country residence of Thumb, or Nutt, or Miss Warren, or Gibson, or Hudson, or Ann Shepherd, or Madame Teresia, or Wybrand Lolkes, the Dutch dwarf; a wonderful little fellow with a head like a dolphin's, no perceptible trunk, and two little spindle-shanks like the legs of a skeleton clock. There should properly be a statue cast from the Manikin at Brussels in the vestibule of the Casita; but, if I recollect aright, the only object of sculpture in the hall is a life-size cast of the Apollo Belvedere, whose head of course touches the palatial ceiling. Could that inanimate effigy stand on tiptoe he would assuredly send the first floor flying, and could he perform but one vertical leap, he would have the roof off the palace in the twinkling of a beg-post. There is a tiny grand staircase which (from dolorous experience) I know to be somewhat of a tight fit for a stout tourist; and to increase the exquisite grotesqueness of the whole affair, the walls are panelled in green and yellow jasper and porphyry, and there are verde antique columns and scagliola pilasters, and bas-reliefs in gilt bronze on every side, just as there are in the horrible tomb-house hard by. There are dozens of rooms in King Pippin's Palace: dining-rooms, audience chambers, council chambers, bed-rooms, libraries, ante-chambers, boudoirs, guard-rooms, and ball-rooms, the dimensions of which vary between those of so many store cupboards, and so many midshipmen's sea chests. But the pearl, the cream, the consummation of the crackbrained joke is that the furniture does not in any way harmonize with the proportions of the building. The house is a baby one, but the furniture is grown up. The chairs and tables are suited for the accommodation of adults of full growth. The walls are hung with life-size portraits of the Spanish Bourbons. The busts, statuettes, French clocks, chandeliers, china gimcracks, and ivory baubles are precisely such as you might see in a palace inhabited by grown-up kings and princes. The whole place is a pippin into which a crazy king has endeavored to cram the contents of a pumpkin; and but for the high sense I entertain of the obligations of decorum, and the indelicacy of wounding the susceptibilities of foreigners, I might, had the proper appliances been at hand, have wound up my inspection of the Palace of King Pippin, by ringing a shrill peal on a hand-bell, or firing a pistol out of the first floor window.

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[*] Setting M. Hugo's wild myth of the Comprachicos entirely on one side, most students of the social history of England are aware that the custom of kidnapping children (generally to be sold as slaves in the West Indies or the American plantations) was frightfully prevalent in this country in the seventeenth, and during the early part of the eighteenth century, and that Bristol was dishonorably distinguished as the port whence the greater number of the hapless victims were despatched beyond sea. And it is a very curious circumstance, which appears to have been overlooked by Lord Macaulay in his notice of Jeffries, that the infamous judge, shortly before the Bloody Assize, went down to Bristol, and delivered to the grand jury at the assizes a most eloquent and indignant charge, overflowing with sentiments of humanity, bearing on the practice of kidnapping children for the plantations—a practice of which his lordship roundly accused the corporation of Bristol of actively aiding and abetting for their own advantage and gain. Jeffries' charge is preserved in the library of the British Museum, and is as edifying to read as the sentimental ballad What is Love? by Mr. Thomas Paine, or as would be an Essay upon Cruelty to Animals, with proposals for the suppression thereof, by the late Emperor Nero.

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The reunion of the two leading branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States is now practically an accomplished fact. The negotiations which have been pending between the General Assemblies of the two parts, ever since their providential meeting in St. Louis in 1866, having at last been brought to a satisfactory termination, have now been acted upon by the lower judicatories. The proposal made was simply that the reunion be effected upon the basis of the Holy Scriptures and the original, unchanged standards of doctrinal government of the Presbyterian Church. This has been formally submitted to the Presbyteries, just as a constitutional amendment is sent down to the State Legislatures; and although it was not constitutionally necessary that there should be more than a majority of Presbyteries in its favor, the requisition by the Assemblies that two-thirds of the Presbyteries should ratify has been more than satisfied. The chief opposition has been in the Old School, the votes, so far as received, being as follows:—

Presbyteries Voting Against the Proposed Basis of Reunion.—West Lexington, 3 for, 5 against; Brazil, 2—3; Hudson, 12—19.

Presbyteries Voting for the Basis, but no Unanimously.—Northumberland, 45—1; Potomac, 12—4; West Jersey, 28—6; Baltimore, 23—12; Burlington, 7—5; Raritan, 22—1; Donegal, 20—2; New Castle, 27—9; Huntingdon, 38—23; Carlisle, 44—6; North River, 18—2; Lafayette, 12—3; Potosi, 8—1; Newton, 13—4; Concord, 2—1; Rock River, 14—6; Warren, 19—6; Steubenville, 42—1; Chicago, 33—4; Zanesville, 21—11; Bloomington, 31—7; Luzerne, 26—3; Fairfield, 26—3; Long Island, 29—2; Vincennes, 12—5; Lewes, 7—6; Sangamon, 20—2; Louisville, 8—6; Missouri River, 14—2; Des Moines, 21—1; Fort Wayne, 17—3; Indianapolis, 15—1; Susquehanna, 14—2; Palmyra, 17—1; Philadelphia, 21—4; New York, all but one in favor; New Orleans, 6—1; Dubuque, 21—7; W. Reserve, 9—1; Transylvania, 12—6; Schuyler, 21—1.

Presbyteries Voting Unanimously in Favor.—West Virginia, Philadelphia Second, Connecticut, Elizabethtown, Maumee, Vinton, Redstone, Paducah, St. Clairsville, Neosho, New York Second, Columbus, Nashville, Topeka, Iowa, New Albany, Muncie, Franklin, Wooster, Logansport, California, St. Paul, Mohawk, Oregon, Marion, Palestine, Crawfordsville, Findlay, Washington, Genesee River, Londonderry, Oxford, Holston, Milwaukee, Lake, Peoria.

This makes a total of 80 out of the 143 Presbyteries; but later information warrants the assurance that the full two-thirds have positively ratified the basis.

The spirit with which the two bodies approach each other is, of course, only partially displayed in these votes. There has been a pretty strong opposition, during the discussion of plans of reunion, now thrown aside, among most of the Northwestern pastors in the New School; but it is positively understood that that opposition is entirely withdrawn, and that the attitude of the Old School, as shown in the General Assembly last May, will give general satisfaction to those parties. So far as ascertained now—only five Presbyteries remaining to be heard from—there have been but two votes cast on the New School side (one in Albany, one in the District of Columbia) against the reunion, but not otherwise a single voice uplifted, either in Assembly or Presbyteries, against reunion on the present basis. In the Old School, as the votes show, there is still a very different sentiment, but many of these are to be explained. For example, there are several of the professors in Princeton Seminary (the chief bulwark of Old School orthodoxy), who vote in the negative for the sake of consistency with their previous declarations, but who will not only not stand in the way of the settlement of affairs, but will sincerely and heartily aid it. This will be the disposition (it is believed by those who should know) of most of the Old School leaders who have been prominent in their opposition to the bases of 1867 and 1868.

The Breckinridges do not come into the new dispensation kindly. The venerable Doctor, Robert J., has resigned his professorship at Danville in a characteristic letter, in which he declares his intention not to surrender, as a Director of the institution, his power of dissent from any action which a General Assembly "whose term of existence has been prolonged in so extraordinary a manner" may force, or endeavor to force, upon that school. The fire of animosity which the Pampresbyterian Convention (Philadelphia, 1867) kindled in the patriarch's breast does not seem to be even smouldering; but he is the only man who has taken a stand of unconditional hostility against reunion. Dr. William Breckinridge, at last accounts, was preaching against the movement; but he has retired from his late prominent position in council. The redoubtable Stuart Robinson, who is anti-everything, is of course vigorous in his enmity to the work of love; but he has found cause to bring his *Free Christian Commonwealth* to an end (having sold it to *The Christian Observer* of Richmond), and has changed editorial for personal cares, being now in the Northwest seeking health.

The most curious phase of opposition to the reunion of the Presbyterians comes from *The Church Union*, which deprecated the results of the May Assemblies as indicating an exclusive preference for Calvinism over general Christian charity, and feared an increasing tendency in such a direction. But as this seems to call up the whole subject, it may be remarked that there is a very widespread feeling that this is but the first step towards Christian reunion; that the end sought by the Pampresbyterian Convention, by the recent Evangelical Council in New York, and by all the "Christian Conventions" which in the last two or three years have been the expression of an "evangelical-catholic" feeling, is nearer, by reason of this reunion of the New and Old School Presbyterians. It was felt and said, at the first-named Convention, that reunion among *all* American Presbyterians could not well advance until the sympathies between the two already nearest together could have fully developed; but that the general might very soon follow upon the particular reunion.

There is a plan (the result of the Philadelphia Convention) still pending, after a sort, to reunite on a common Presbyterian platform the New School, Old School, United, and Reformed Presbyterians—omitting in this category the Cumberland people, who voluntarily withdrew on account of their own Arminianism, and the Reformed (Dutch), who never came fully into the movement. This matter is waiting, by a sort of general consent, for the consummation of the Old and New School reunion. After that, some new developments may be looked for. The singular, inconsistent course of the Reformed Presbyterians in 1868, in suspending the very man—George H. Stuart—who had been the mover, in their own previous Synod, of the Pampresbyterian Convention, has made the result of the reunion efforts very different, without doubt, from what it would have naturally been. The more influential portion of that denomination, as is well known, made common cause with Mr. Stuart, and have by their withdrawal seriously reduced the size and yet more weakened the influence and importance of that denomination. Several congregations of these have already gone clean over to the bodies now uniting, but more, perhaps, are waiting to see their way clearly. The reunion can hardly fail to bring good to this dismembered portion of the Presbyterian family.

In the United Presbyterian Church the war of Scotch orthodoxy and American fellowships has also waged severely; and some have already come from the communion, too, to the Old or the New School. As for the denomination whom we used to know as the "Dutch," now "the Reformed Church in America," there is a decided though still quiet tendency on the part of some of the best ministers toward the general reunion. The disaffected, of course, stand aloof and do not fully rejoice in the prospect of the Old and New reunion. There remain in this category only the "Plan-of Union" churches; unless we consider also the few Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, who may follow the example of their transatlantic brethren by-and-by, though they have not begun yet. They are really and to all intents Presbyterians. The Plan-of-Union churches are not numerous, being still, as of old, chiefly on those common or neutral grounds where harmony helps Congregationalism and Presbyterianism better than separation. Such as do still remain will, it is anticipated, either become fully Presbyterian, or else go altogether over to the Congregationalists. Of course, the reader will understand that these mixed churches are all New, and none Old School. The Presbytery (N. S.) of Huron did, indeed, express a somewhat resolute opinion to Assembly last spring, denying the right of Assembly to interfere with those churches so constituted. There will, however, probably be no difficulties upon this ground. Such is the relation which the pending reunion of Old and New Schools bears to the various branches of the Presbyterian family with which there is any present hope of union. The Presbyterian Church South is understood to feel itself more alienated than ever from its ancient associate, the Old School branch, now that the latter has taken the slavery-hating New branch to its heart.

The work of practical reunion has not been left entirely to the judicatories. The organs of the two branches in Cincinnati—*The Presbyter*, edited by J. G. Monfort, D. D., Old School, and *The Christian Herald*, the Rev. Clement E. Babb, New School—having long been on terms of warm intimacy, particularly in the cause of reunion (for which Dr. Monfort has been a leading advocate), have within a month united in one under the title *Presbyter and Herald*, and are endeavoring, with marked success already, to give the Church a better Presbyterian (weekly) newspaper than the West has ever had before. *The North-Western Presbyterian*, a Chicago journal of the McCormick or Southern type, has been merged into that venerable bulwark of the faith (O. S.) in Pennsylvania, *The Presbyterian*, with which some expect, though perhaps prematurely, to see the Philadelphia New School organ, *The American Presbyterian*, soon united. *The Evangelist* (N. S.) and *The Observer* (O. S.), both in this city, do not give any indications of fusion, while both have from the first been cordial advocates of reunion. *The Presbyterian* has been a cautious friend, but *The American Presbyterian* has been the representative of the Northwest opposition (previous to this year) in the New School.

Not a few churches, in towns where an Old and New Church have been neighbors, have undertaken formal reunion on their own account, and after the ordinary work of joint committees, plans of reunion, etc., have actually come together in advance of presbyterial or synodical fusion. One of the most recent cases of this is that of the Church (N. S.) of Traverse des Sioux, Minn., 48 members, and that of St. Peter's (O. S.), 42 members.

An interesting feature in connection with the reunion will be the invalidation of such precedents as have formerly been established in one branch and not the other. In either General Assembly there have been "deliverances" upon many subjects which afford precedent for subsequent cases of a like nature. By the fourth of the "Concurrent Declarations" appended to the Plan (of 1869), all such precedents fall to the ground unless they have been established not in one, but in both Assemblies. There are, of course, a great number of these; but the following will show the bearing of the "declaration" upon some matters in the future polity of the united Church:—

1. The Old School decided, in 1842, that marriage with a deceased wife's sister was unscriptural. This has never been a subject of New School action, and the reunion will therefore relieve that considerable majority of Old School people who have long since ceased to believe in this curious doctrine. 2. Roman Catholic baptism was declared invalid by the Old School Assembly in 1845; an indefinite postponement of the subject in the New School in 1854 will leave this undecided in the united body. 3. The Old School condemned the practice of sitting in time of public prayer, and that of the reading of sermons in church by laymen in the absence of clergymen, in 1849, both of which are common usages never discountenanced in the New School. 4. But most interesting and important of all are certain "deliverances" in which the former spirit of the Old towards the New School had its effect, and others concerning the Southern churches. That action of the Old School majority in 1837–38, which ruled out the commissioners from five synods, will, of course, necessarily and purposely become invalid under this plan, thus making the reunion, in its strictest and most legal aspect, consist in the mere repeal of the Exscinding act of 1837. The action of the Old School Assembly in 1865, too, by which the churches adhering to the Rebellion were cut off from the Church, becomes invalid, as it of course had no counterpart in New School action; and this effectually opens the door for the return of those churches, if a repentance sufficient to make them seek to return should take possession of their hearts. It should be added here that Professor Charles Hodge (O. S.), of Princeton, who has long been the leader of opposition to reunion in his branch, asserts in the Princeton *Review* (July, 1869) that the "Concurrent Declarations" proposed with the Basis are not binding, only the Basis itself being in question. It will evidently be impossible, however, to avoid results such as those above-named.

The adjourned sessions of the two Assemblies will begin on Wednesday, November 10, in Pittsburg, the Old School meeting in the First and the New School in the Third Presbyterian church. Their business, both separate and common, is to be conducted in separate sessions, the actual meeting together of both Assemblies in one not being in order until May, 1870. New Commissioners will of course compose the Assemblies (or Assembly) of 1870, but those who will assemble in Pittsburg next week are to be the same persons who were in the assemblies last May. It is probable that the New School will sit until Saturday or Monday, and the Old School a day or two longer, but this is only conjecture. The district business concerning each body will probably be completed before reunion matters shall be taken up. In the New School the chief business remaining over is a report concerning the propriety of a clerical sustentation fund (on the Scotch plan); another relative to liturgical forms for baptismal, marriage, and burial services; another on unemployed ministers, another on dancing, etc.

In the matter of reconstruction there are several important features. The united Assembly will be so large that the ratio of representation must be altered. Presbyteries now send one commissioner to Assembly for every 24 minsters; this will, probably, be raised to 36. The boundaries of synods and presbyteries will have to be entirely rearranged, as many occupy within identical, or nearly identical, limits in the two branches respectively. Thus the New School Synod of New York and New Jersey is upon the same ground, mainly, with the two Old School Synods; one of New York and the other of New Jersey. The Presbyteries of Brooklyn and of Long Island, New School, have the same location with the Old School Presbytery of Long Island; and so on throughout the Church. Rearrangement in the Western synods and presbyteries will be of incalculable value to them. This matter will, probably, be in the hands of a committee of reconstruction, appointed by the united Assembly of 1870, and to sit during its sessions. The rearrangement, sometimes entire reorganization, of the Boards and Committees through which the benevolent operations are conducted, will also be a laborious undertaking. These are identical in number and purpose in both bodies, only having different titles; the Old School calling their agencies Boards (after a long and dry controversy from 1855 to 1860), and the New School, permanent committees. They are as follows:—Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Freedmen, Education for Ministry, Church Erection (N. S.), or Extension (O. S.), Publication, Ministerial Relief (N. S.), or Disabled Ministers' (O. S.) Fund. 1. The New School make their contributions, through their Committee, to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (a corporation chiefly of Congregationalists); but doubtless the united Church will withdraw formally from this connection (while leaving churches at liberty, as hitherto, to contribute their contributions to the "American Board," though desiring them to do otherwise), and endeavor to make the present highly satisfactory Old School Board the chief channel of Presbyterian aid to Foreign Missions. 2. In the home field preference seems likely to be given to the New-School Committee, as already expressed by Old School as well as New School men. There will need to be, however, two secretaries for so immense a field. Dr. Henry Kendall is the N. S., and Dr. G. W. Musgrave the O. S. Secretary at present. 3. The Church-Extension interest is at present in such an undetermined condition that the whole of both bodies will probably be reconstructed, with two secretaries, as in the case above. The Old-School Board is located in St. Louis. This plan will probably be broken up, and New York be headquarters for this agency, as it now is for all the New-School committees except that of Publication. 4. Freedmen. This is a sub-committee of Home Missions in both branches, and both the present secretaries will very probably be continued. 5. Education. 6. Ministerial Relief. Each of these agencies will be consolidated, as the last two. 7. Publication. There are at present two considerable properties of the United Church in the City of Philadelphia; the Old School Publication House, No. 821, and that of the New School, No. 1336 Chesnut street. A plan that has been talked of somewhat proposes the sale of the former, and the application of the money to the support of the second, which has much the better location and edifice. Then a new house may be established, additionally, to be located in this city, and be the chief centre of Presbyterianism. This plan proposes no Western house, as the idea of locating all the agencies of the Church at one point, rather than spreading them out in many cities, finds most favor.

The Presbyterian Church, when this reunion shall have been fully accomplished, will give the following statistics of its remaining divisions, as reported last year:—

	Presbyteries.	Churches.	Ministers.	Communicants.
United O. S. & N. S.	253	4327	4130	431,463
United Presbyterian	54	400	401	66,612
Refor'd Presbyterian	.	..	77	8,487
Associate Synod	4	40	12	1,091
Associate Reformed, New York	..	..	16	1,631
Associate Ref'd, South	..	..	68	....
Ref'd Presbyt'n, South	..	..	63	5,821
Cum. Presbyterian	99	1500	1500	130,000
Presbyterian South	48	1298	788	76,949
Totals	458	7565	6053	722,054

The figures of the Old and New School divisions at present (May, 1869), are as follows:—

	O. S.	N. S.	Total.
Presbyteries	143	113	256
Synods	27	24	51
Ministers	2,381	1,848	4,229
Communicants	258,903	172,560	431,463
Contributions (for the year) to Home Missions	$205,023	$142,377	$347,400
Foreign do.	212,919	116,364	329,283
Education	242,511	29,492	272,003
Publication	29,020	14,491	43,511
Church Erection	179,100	43,013	222,113
Ministerial Relief	37,196	18,966	56,162
Freedmen	27,310	12,594	39,904
Local expenses, etc.	$3,180,102	$2,866,940	$6,047,042

This table of course represents a much larger number of persons who may properly be called Presbyterians, though non-communicants. These and the members together have been reckoned as high as 4,000,000 in all. The Presbyterians hold the third rank in number of communicants among the Protestant sects in the United States, the Methodists having (in 1867) over 2,000,000 (giving $1,030,978 for foreign and domestic missions), and the Baptists (all sorts) 1,689,845. After the Presbyterians, the leading sects give the following numbers:—Congregationalists, 267,453; Lutherans, 323,825; Episcopalians, 161,234; Reformed Dutch, 57,846; Reformed German, 109,258; Universalists, 600,000.

AUCTIONEERS.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street

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RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

FALL SCHEDULE.
Takes effect November 1st, 1869.

Fifteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·55 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55, and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 4·55, 6·45, and 9·25 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3·20 P M
" " Williamsport	4·25 A M
" arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M. 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5·55 and 8·12 A. M. and 12·55 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7·25 and 11·50 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·35 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·10 and 5·20 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., passing Reading at 4·10 and 7·05 A. M. and 6·16 P. M., arriving at New York at 10·00 and 11·45 A. M., and 10·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·30 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·35 and 11·50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and	6·35 P. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange:—

MELON, No. 1318—Genteel Dwelling.
COATES, No. 2008—Genteel Dwelling.
GROUND RENTS, $150, $169, $66 a year.
ELEVENTH and WALLACE (N. W. corner)—Modern Residence.
GROUND RENT, $280 a year.
SEVENTH (North), No. 139—Store and Dwellings.
FRONT (North), No. 250—Distillery and Rectifying Establishment.
LEHIGH Avenue, No. 561—Brick Dwelling.
VINE, No. 1223—Store and Dwelling.
LOMBARD, No. 1314—Brick Dwellings.
BROAD (above Thompson)—Valuable Lot.
BROAD (above Master)—Valuable Lot.
FRANKLIN, No. 309—Brick Dwelling.
MASTER, No. 1721—Modern Dwelling.
EIGHTH (North), No. 1727—Modern Residence.
SEVENTH (North), No. 1805—Modern Residence.
THIRTY-FOUTH (south of Chesnut)—Modern Residence.
CAMILLA, No. 1133—Neat Dwelling.
EIGHTH (South), No. 409—Modern Residence.
STABLE and COACH HOUSE, between Walnut and Locust streets, Eighth ward.

STOCKS.

$10,000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., convertible.
$7000 " " " 1884.
$5000 Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Bonds.
797 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad, preferred.
50 shares Girard National Bank.
17 shares Western National Bank.
5 shares Merchants' Hotel 11 5 3t

Administratrix's Sale, Nos. 625 and 627 N. Second street—Estate of John H. Hubbs, deceased.

STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

Elegant Walnut Parlor and Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Sideboards, Hall Tables, Centre and Bouquet Tables, etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 625 and 627 N. Second street, by catalogue, the stock of elegant cabinet furniture, comprising—Elegant walnut parlor suits, green plush and other coverings; 20 elegant walnut chamber suits, walnut parlor cabinet, 4 elegant walnut sideboards, Lisbon and Italian marble tops; walnut wardrobes, bookcases, centre and bouquet tables, Brocadilla, Lisbon, Tennessee, and Italian marble tops; library tables, music stands, hall tables, hat stands, extension and work tables, reception, dining room, chamber and camp chairs, comfortable and Spanish chairs, Jenny Lind and cottage bedsteads, cottage chamber suits, cribs, etc., comprising a general assortment.

The sale of the entire stock peremptory, by order of the Administratrix. 11 5 4t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
November 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 2 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 3 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 5 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.
N. B. Sale every Monday and Thursday. 11 5 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¼, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10† General Superintendent.

RELIGIOUS.

The Baptist National Sunday School Convention at St. Louis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Louis, Nov. 2, 1869.

Amid the hurry and crowd of a national and enthusiastic gathering, let us attempt to reproduce the scene for the benefit of interested parties who cannot be present. St. Louis, the aspiring city of the West, is a well-chosen place for meeting. The Baptists there are numerous and active in Sunday School work, and, considering the whole nation, it surely has just claims to centrality.

A very cordial welcome was issued by the local committee in September last, and from all directions responses came accepting the proffered hospitality. The first instalment of delegates began to arrive last week, and at the time of opening the session, 2 o'clock this afternoon, the visitors were numbered by hundreds; and, upon a careful examination, representatives were found from twenty-six States, many of these being men of acknowledged prominence in Sunday School work.

The Second Baptist Church, a spacious edifice, and one centrally located, was the place of meeting. It was decorated only by a motto wrought in evergreens, "One in Christ Jesus." All incidental arrangements were of the most complete sort, reflecting much credit on the efficient management of the local committee, of which E. D. Jones, Esq., was chairman.

An opening devotional meeting was held in the morning, the well-known Bible-class teacher, Wm. Lawrence, of Chicago, being its leader. This was a well-attended and truly devotional meeting, giving a tone to the minds and hearts of all present which must go far toward securing a profitable convention.

At the session in the afternoon the chair was taken by William Phelps, Esq., of New York, President of the American Baptist Publication Society. The welcome on behalf of St. Louis was extended by Hon. Nathan Cole, Mayor of the city, who has been a Sunday School worker for years, and who is an efficient member of the Second Baptist Church. Rev. James E. Welsh, known in these parts as "Father Welsh," and one of the pioneers in Western Sunday School work, then gave a hearty greeting to the assembly on behalf of the region west of the Mississippi. Rev. Shepherd Wells, on behalf of the Missouri State Sunday School, then offered the greeting of that body. All these addresses were brief, pointed, and full of earnest and fervid piety.

Responses were made by the Chairman of the meeting and by Rev. George A. Peltz, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the general committee of arrangements. The exercises of welcome, which too often prove a bore, were far from being so in this case. All the strangers present felt that they were truly welcome, and thus much was contributed to the success of the work.

"Our Aims" was the topic next discussed, first by Rev. C. H. Ryland, of Virginia, looking specially at the aims of this gathering. These were clearly stated, and were truly religious and Baptistic too.

Rev. F. M. Ellis, of Kansas, then discussed our aims as Sunday-school workers, which were summed up as to make children Christians and to make Christians Baptists.

In the evening the chief feature was the sermon, by Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., of Philadelphia, upon the early conversion of children. Mr. Boardman's well-known reputation was fully sustained by this effort, and we will forward a full copy of the sermon for the use of your paper.

The day's exercises were in all respects of the most cheering sort. Enthusiasm, good-will, and brotherly love prevailed upon all sides, and the unanimous conclusion of all present was that an auspicious opening for the convention had been made. P.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New York, Nov. 5, 1869.

Academy of Design.

This fashionable resort was opened on Wednesday evening. It would be too much to say that many lovers of art were there. A great many fashionable people were, and there was a good deal of gabbling about pre-Raphaelitism, M. Ruskin, and other pretty abstrusities that few present knew much about. The newest fashions, the most costly dresses, the raciest gossip, the most spotless linen, and jewelry of the most dazzling sparkle—all were there. But the art element was absent. I sat for several hours on one of the seats admiring the influx and efflux of silk and satin, jewelry and rings, and with my ears sweetly charmed in the melodious buzz of the fashion-gossip. Of the few expressions of artistic opinion I heard, one was to the effect that the most imposing picture present was that of Shreyer called the "Charge of the French Cavalry at Waterloo." The late James Cafferty's portrait is hung with some of his works, but none of these works number among his best. There were some very fine wood-scenes by George Innes, a moonlight scene by Hammer, and Vedder's "Death of Abel." Kaulbach's "Meeting of Mary Stuart and Queen Elizabeth" naturally attracted a great deal of attention, and suggested some of the scenes to which the genius of Ristori gave birth when she was here. The regular season commenced last night, Wednesday's view being an altogether private one.

The "Universe,"

the spiritualist and progressive newspaper which has been hitherto published at Chicago, is, after January 1st, to go to press in this city. It is a semi-weekly newspaper, in which correspondence, editorials, poetry, tales, sketches, and clippings all deal in two subjects—Women and Spirits. It is a combination of the *Banner of Light* and *Revolution*. One of its choicest columns is devoted to "Social Crimes." Imagine a woman attending to that department, and toning down the nastiness so as to render it suitable for reading in the family circle. The family-circle of the theatre is the more advisable place for it. The West, its publishers say, has supported it, but New York, it is suspected, will support it better. It will lose the spicy and spiritual correspondence from New York which was one of its attractions, but it will gain a local miscellany of scandal and morals from the mediums.

Home for Fallen Men.

This is the title of a charitable institution contemplated by the large-hearted editresses of the *Revolution*. It is intended for those poor, lost males who have nowhere to lay their heads, and wouldn't lay them there even if they had it! *Or*, it is intended as a withering sarcasm on the futile efforts to maintain homes for fallen women in this city and accomplish an appreciable amount of good. It is noteworthy in this connection that if a woman falls once she is universally pronounced to have fallen for ever, there being no hope for her so far as "society" is concerned. A man may fall ever so low, and ever so many times, but *his* chances are always good. And yet the "homes" for fallen women are plenty, and the fallen men are left to redeem themselves.

The New Post Office.

The new post office is progressing, and so it ought to with the amount of work that is bestowed upon it. Eight hundred men and nearly four hundred carts are employed upon it day and night. About 24,000 cubic yards of earth have been removed during the past month, and 1500 cubic yards of wall laid. More than 1200 barrels of cement have been used, nearly 400 cubic yards of sand, and 50,000 gallons of water. Nearly 900 lineal feet of sheathing, piling, and sparing have been put down at an average depth of thirty-five feet below the curb. These facts—as telegraphs say—are "significant." At any rate they show that a goodly amount of work has been done.

Carolina de Briol.

This is the name of the new prima donna who has already appeared once in this city and once in Brooklyn. She is a success, has a noble voice, which, if it has lost its first freshness, betrays as yet no evidences of being very much worn, and she understands how to act. She has, too, the sort of *physique* upon which success sits with ease, is not unpleasantly nervous, and makes her audience feel as much at home with her as she does with them. Good as she is, however, her merit is eclipsed by that of M. Lefranc, the tenor, who, if his voice is not as silver-sweet as Brignoli's, possesses other qualities which that insipid and conceited tenor lacks. Though too old to become the fashion here, he is not too old to be vastly liked and applauded upon the stage. Miss Kellogg makes her first appearance to-night.

Mr. Stuyvesant's House.

Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant is erecting on the south side of Eighteenth street, between Irving Place and Third avenue, a house which he expects to have completed by the close of the present year. It is an attempt to apply the Parisian system of uniting under one roof a number of separate *suites* or "appartements." This building covers a lot 113 feet in front on Eighteenth street by 92 in depth, and the architecture is in the mediæval style. It is five stories high, and each story contains four rooms. From the street there are two entrances, one for tenants and their visitors and the other for tradesfolk and servants. The rents vary from $1000 to $1500, and more than two hundred applications have been already received. The total cost is estimated at over $200,000. Ali Baba.

VERY STRANGE.

A Man's Head Cut Off and Put on Another Man's Body!

From the Annales de la Chirurgie Etrangere.

On the 18th of April, 1868, in the prison of Villarica (Province of Minas-Geraes), in Brazil, two men named Aveiro and Carines were executed at the same time. In Brazil executions take place with closed doors, in the interior of the prison. Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo of Rio Janeiro, well known by savans for his remarkable works on electricity applied to physiology, his surgical skill, and his success in autoplastic operations, obtained permission to profit by this event in order to experiment on the power of electricity, and to illustrate its analogy with some of the phenomena of life. The numerous experiments hitherto attempted have been made on the head and trunk separately. Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo's design was, if possible, to unite the head to the neck after decapitation.

The heads of the two criminal fell within a few minutes of each other into the same basket—first that of Carines, then that of Aveiro. Immediately after this second execution a compression was effected by a pupil of Dr. Lorenzo on the carotid arteries of one of the heads, so as to stop the hemorrhage. The body was then placed on a bed already prepared, and Dr. Lorenzo stuck the head as exactly as possible on the section and kept it in that position. The cells of a powerful electric pile were applied to the base of the neck and on the breast. Under this influence, as in former experiments, the respiratory movements were at once perceptible. As the blood which penetrated in abundance through the surface of the scar threatened to stop the passage of air, Dr. Lorenzo had recourse to tracheotomy. Respiration then ensued regularly. The head was fastened to the body by stitches and by a special apparatus. The physiologist wished to ascertain for how long a time this appearance of life could thus be artificially maintained.

His astonishment was great when he saw that at the end of two hours not only did respiration still continue under the influence of the electric current, but that circulation had even resumed a certain regularity. The pulse beat feebly but sensibly. The experiment was continued without intermission. At the end of sixty-two hours it was evident to the astonishment of every one that a process of cicatrization had commenced on the lips of the section. A little later signs of life manifested themselves spontaneously in the head and limbs, till then deprived of motion. At this moment the director of the prison, arriving for the first time in the experiment room, observed that, by a singular mistake due to the haste of the operation, the head of Carines had been taken for that of Aveiro, and had been applied to the body of the latter. The experiment was continued notwithstanding. Three days later the respiratory movements reproduced themselves, and electricity was suppressed. Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo and his assistants were stupefied, frightened at a result unexpected, and at the power of an agent which, in their hands, had restored life to a body whose right to exist the law had forfeited.

The learned surgeon, who had only had in view a simple physiological experiment, employed all his skill to continue this work, which science, aided against all expectation by nature, had so singularly commenced. He assisted the process of cicatrization, which progressed under the most favorable conditions. By means of an œsophagian probe liquid nourishment was introduced into the stomach. At the end of about three months the cicatrization was complete, and motion, though still difficult, became more and more extended. At length, at the end of seven months and a half, Aveiro-Carines was able to rise and walk, feeling only a slight stiffness in the neck, and a feebleness in the limbs.

A MORMON BASHAW.

How he Tried to Smuggle Goods and was Caught.

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

Some two months ago, a Mormon elder, coming from Europe, was caught by the Custom House officers in the act of smuggling a few articles which the Salt Lake bashaw brought for his harem. These things were sold by order of the United States Marshal on Wednesday of this week. The catalogue is quite instructive, giving one an insight of how a well-to-do polygamist provides for his numerous wives. This Mormon saint seems to have eleven wives, as he brought eleven pairs of scissors and eleven pairs of gloves. There are eleven dress patterns of some pretension, viz.:—Four dresses in silk, 3 silk mixed with wool, and 4 white and figured colored muslin dresses, plainly showing that in a well-regulated Mormon harem, distinctions are drawn, as well as in Persia or Turkey. Eleven dozen handkerchiefs of one kind was in a lot. Our Mormon bashaw has certainly some favorites, inasmuch as he brought, besides these, four dozen superior handkerchiefs, evidently intended for the four favorite wives for whom the four silk dresses were intended. In the article of hair-pins the Mormon was quite impartial, for he had 120 fancy hair-pins and 65 fancy back-combs; also 73 various hair-nets. It says little for the domestic industry of polygamy, that only three thimbles were among the whole lot of seized goods. In corsets, the lecherous sinner was quite profuse, and he actually bought for all his wives satin corsets. Evidently intended for the favorite Sultana was the following:—1 pair of bracelets, 1 pin-cushion, 1 set of brooch and earrings, 1 bonboniere, and 1 work-box.

Whether or not there is a punishment hereafter for polygamy is certainly a second consideration to the pickle the poor Mormon was in when presenting himself to his wives, after a long absence, without the above-enumerated presents, and some ninety lots more, of such things as linen, table-cloths, napkins, cutlery, spoons, parasols, etc. etc.

A philosophical mind may, however, feel skeptical about the whole transaction. The Mormon may, after all, have purposely betrayed himself to the officers of the law, and got rid of the presents as the best means of getting rid of a domestic scene. They must be saints, indeed, in Utah, if eleven wives should be satisfied with but four silk dresses.

As it is, the Mormon can show his wives the invoices, over which they may feast to their hearts' content, and the wily saint can even have the pleasure of assuring each wife in secret that the choicest article was intended for her special use.

UTAH.

An Apostle Assaulted and a Saint Excommunicated.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 26.—It will be remembered that during the recent speech of Mr. Colfax here, E. L. Sloan made some insulting remarks, for which he was assaulted by Mr. J. Watters, one of the "Gentiles" present. A few days ago, Mr. Watters, in company with a friend, went across the Jordan river to witness the Mormon militia drill. While there, Joseph F. Smith, a Mormon apostle, who is considered a "shining light" in Brigham's church, stepped up, and asked him if his name was Watters. Mr. Watters replied in the affirmative, when the "Apostle" struck him a heavy blow with his fist, at the same time using very profane language. A Mormon named Thomas Naylor then jumped upon Watters, and aided by Smith, beat and kicked him in a shocking manner. Joseph F. Smith is a son of Hyrum, Joseph Smith's brother, and one of Brigham's firmest adherents, by whom he was recently elevated to the Apostleship. He is one of Brigham's tools, used by him in the opposition to David and Alexander Smith, his cousins. The cutting off of Godbe, Harrison, and Tullidge of *The Utah Magazine* was made final yesterday. I received a report of the proceedings there about an hour ago, from one of the members who is secretly opposed to Brigham. At the last moment Stenhouse, of *The Telegraph*, and George D. Watt gave way, and their cases were not finally settled. It is thought, however, that under the repeated insults of Brigham they may yet find backbone sufficient to carry them through. When the case of W. S. Godbe was called up he arose, and said that the people of Utah wanted more freedom, and that Brigham's power had become too despotic. Brigham immediately moved that Brother Godbe be cut off from the Church, and delivered over to the buffetings of Satan. Henry Lawrence, a Mormon, and member of the firm of Kimball & Lawrence, merchants, opposed the excommunication of Mr. Godbe, but was immediately silenced by Brigham, who permits no argument from the opposition. The question was put to the vote and carried, Mr. Lawrence and Eli B. Kelsey, another prominent Mormon, voting against the excommunication. The cases of Lawrence and Kelsey will now be taken up, and they will probably be excommunicated for daring to vote in opposition to the policy of the Church. Brigham stated, at the conclusion of the meeting, that the publication of the *Utah Magazine* must be stopped at all hazards, and that he should send word to every bishop throughout the Territory to prevent the people from subscribing for it. It is thought that the expected excommunication of Lawrence and Kelsey will lead to the defection of other prominent Mormons, and create the nucleus for an opposition which may yet result in Brigham's overthrow.

C U B A.

A Wholesale Assassin Arrested.

Havana, Oct. 31.—Four thousand and two soldiers exactly have reached us from Spain within the last two weeks; but the war situation looks fair for the Cubans, as their food crop is good, and the Havana people are taking in plenty of wounded. Wonderful to say, Governor Noval, of Colon, has been put in prison for authorizing the murder of more than fifty proprietors without court martial, and so Minister Becerra's recent instructions have been effective for once—but to what extent? To add to the hopefulness of the Cubans, the *Diario* reports small risings near Guanajay and in the Vuelta-Abajo, and similar news reaches us from Banes. Every steamer brings up wounded from Santiago, Government reports notwithstanding, and the new comers from Spain are needed to cover the last quarter's losses by fever and fire. In the Cinco Villas the insurgents have 6000 men, most of them armed in the last few months; hence the late commotion in that neighborhood. The robber *insurrecto* Carlos Garcia, who came to Havana to receive $6000 on condition of leaving the country, has escaped into the country again, and accordingly we have the rival reports that he has been charged to kill Cespedes, and that he is recruiting once more against Spain.

Horrible.

From the Portland Argus.

The schooner Ella S. Trefethen arrived at this port Friday afternoon, having on board Mr. M. B. Josephs, who was stricken with the palsy about five weeks ago, while the vessel was at Bay Chaleur, which paralyzed the whole of his left side and rendered him incapable of helping himself. In this painful condition he was allowed to lie until the vessel arrived here, the crew even refusing to render him the assistance needed, until the maggots had eaten into his flesh. He had to fairly beg the inhuman monsters to move him from his berth even long enough to satisfy the demands of nature. The name of the captain of this vessel is Wakefield. It seems scarcely possible that human beings could be so devoid of all feeling as to let a sick and suffering man lie until he had become, as it were, rotten before their eyes.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SUICIDE.

Suicide of a Young Man in a Brothel—Jealousy the Cause of the Sad Event—Alleged Infidelity of a Mistress.

Last evening a despatch was received at the Central Station stating that the Coroner was needed at No. 1220 Locust street, where Benjamin R. Brinckley, it was supposed, had committed suicide. On repairing thither Coroner Taylor found the house under the charge of policemen, and that the inmates had been removed by order of Lieutenant Campbell to the Fifth District Station. The facts of the case were narrated to him, when he empanelled a jury, and the witnesses, having been brought back to the house, were examined.

From the testimony it appears that Brinckley, for two years past, had been residing there with Mrs. Kate Lawrence, a woman well known among the *demi-monde* of this city; that his love for her was of such a nature that he continued to live with her, despite the protests of his family, who are of the respectable and wealthy order; that at times he would become intoxicated, when he would manifest considerable jealousy, contending that Kate was not true to him. This hallucination, for so it seems to have been, became strengthened in his own mind by a recent occurrence. He left for Chicago several days since, and on his return to this city found Kate absent from the city. On her arrival home again he learned that she had been in New York, and he charged her with having formed a new *liaison* and otherwise showed signs of jealousy. Yesterday he drank somewhat freely. In the afternoon he and Kate walked out together, and while on Chesnut street he accused her of deceiving him. He became quite angry at her, and on returning home had but little to say to her. Towards dusk she went down stairs to get her supper; she had called Brinckley, but he failed to respond. On going to her room she found him rummaging the bureau drawer, where she kept two pistols. Supposing that he was looking for the weapons, she ran towards him and implored him to desist. He held a two-barrelled pistol in his hand, and threatened to shoot her and himself. After a hard struggle she induced him to return the weapon to the drawer. She then left the room, and returning in a few minutes, she found the door fastened, but induced him to open it. He had the weapon in his hand, and immediately after she entered he placed the muzzle to his forehead and fired, and fell senseless to the floor.

The house where this tragic affair occurred has had a doubtful reputation for many years, and has been the resort of young girls who have deviated from the path of virtue. Several of them were examined before the Coroner and his jury, and although two of them bore almost the relation of daughters to the deceased, they did not seem to experience any pain at his sad departure from this world. After the jury had rendered a verdict of suicide, all the inmates were released from custody and preparations were immediately begun for the interment of the body.

The Jewish Reform Convention.—In the Jewish Reform Convention, now in session in this city, the following proceedings have transpired, in continuation of those detailed on another page:—

Propositions three, four, and five were adopted without debate, and read as follows:—

3. The benediction until now in use is to be replaced by one which fully expresses the moral elevation of the married state and emphasizes the Biblical idea of the fusion of man and woman into one personality, and the Divine prohibition of illegal intercourse.

4. Polygamy is in direct opposition to the idea of marriage. The marriage of a man to a second wife can be as little valid, therefore, and as little claim the sanction of ecclesiastical authorities, as the marriage of a woman already married with another man is to be considered null and void.

The fourth resolution must in so far be explained that heretofore a woman who was married to a man who is proved to have a wife living had to be divorced by the rabinnical authorities before she could marry again.

5. The priestly marriage laws, which presuppose the higher sanctity of the Aaronites, have lost, since the destruction of the Temple and the extinction of the sacrificial worship, all validity, and are no longer to be respected.

The next question was the validity of divorce by the civil authorities and the position of religion in regard to it. The following is the first resolution passed:—

Divorce is, on Mosaical and rabbinical grounds, only a civil act, and never was a religious function. It therefore must be recognized solely as an act emanating from a judicial authority of the State. The so-called Ritual Gat (Jewish letters of divorce) is therefore in all cases declared ineffectual.

Local Odds and Ends.—There were two marriages in high life yesterday—one at the Continental Hotel and the other at Dr. Wadsworth's church.

—The Washington autograph forger was held by Mayor Fox to appear when wanted.

—The twelfth anniversary of the Evangelists' Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. Samuel Durborow, rector, took place last evening at the church, in Catharine street, between Seventh and Eighth.

—Bishop Stevens is out in a circular asking contributions for the Episcopal Hospital.

—The Washington autograph in Independence Hall has been proven a forgery.

—More dismissals in the Detective force are talked of.

—The county officers recently elected take their seats on the 1st of December.

—The artisans' night school is now under full headway.

—The assailants of Revenue Officer Patrick Marley have been fully committed for trial.

Masonic Election.—A quarterly grand communication of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania was held last evening at the Masonic Hall. An earnestly contested election for officers for the ensuing Masonic year was held, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:—Michael Nisbet, M. E. G. H. Priest; Charles E. Meyer, M. E. G. King; John Wilson, Jr., M. E. G. Scribe; John Thomson, M. E. G. Secretary; Peter Williamson, M. E. G. Treasurer. The installation of the above elected officers will take place on St. John's Day next.

A New Military Company.—Last evening Major L. Harwood, Inspector of the Third Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, inspected a new company at Frankford, to be connected with the Fire Zouaves, and commanded by Captain Stokes. Previous to the inspection the ladies of Frankford presented Captain Stokes with a handsome silk flag, and a pleasant time ensued, which was participated in by General D. W. C. Baxter and other officers of the Third Brigade.

Robberies.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Mr. Miller, No. 778 Martin street, was entered by the front cellar window, and robbed of a coat and a pair of new boots. The thieves escaped arrest.

Some time last night the residence No. 2106 Arch street was entered by thieves and robbed of a number of articles. The bureau drawers were thoroughly ransacked in search of valuables, and clothing scattered over the floors. The occupants of the premises are absent from the city.

Resolutions of Thanks.—A series of resolutions, handsomely engrossed and framed, have been presented by the Lyle Monument Association to the Liberty Cornet Band, Professor Benjamin McClurg leader, for volunteering their services on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the Lyle Monument in the Old Oaks Cemetery.

Fire.—About twenty minutes past three o'clock this morning Heller & Co.'s mill, No. 1608 Cadwallader street, was slightly damaged by fire. The flames originated accidentally in the second story, and were timely discovered. The property is owned by John M. Morris.

Fatal Result.—John McKenna, who was admitted to the Episcopal Hospital on November 2, suffering from scalds about the body, died this morning. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

Arrested.—John Corles, who was convicted in the Quarter Sessions yesterday of a conspiracy, and who could not be found after the verdict had been rendered, was arrested at Fifth and Queen streets, this morning, by Tipstave James Webb.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph,
Friday, Nov. 5, 1869.

Money continues active, but rather less so, perhaps, than during the two preceding days. The slight "let up" is probably due to the "clerk of the weather," the day opening unfavorably for perambulating the streets in search of the "needful." Under less pressing circumstances than the present, Third street would have been almost deserted, but the business wants being heavy, rendered it prudent that those who are really hard up for cash should take early advantage of the weather.

At the banks there is a certain amount of caution exercised, and preferences shown both in relation to *persons* and *things*, regular line depositors and Government pledges being decided favorites. On call the rates continue at 7 per cent. without change, but on miscellaneous securities we can quote nothing under 9 per cent. and little at that. Discounts are so arbitrary and irregular that it is mere playing with words to quote them.

Gold is quiet and steady at 126⅛, the lowest figure reached being 126⅛.

The only change in Government bonds is a little better feeling.

There is a firm feeling in the Stock market, but not much activity. State loans, as usual, were dull City 6s were also quiet, selling at 100⅞ for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was stronger, and sold at 48 3-16@48¼ b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 54⅛. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was in fair demand, and sold at 28⅛ cash, and 28½ b. o. Lehigh Valley Railroad improved ⅛, selling at 53¾. Little Schuylkill Railroad was taken at 42½, and North Pennsylvania Railroad at 39.

In Canal, Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks, no sales were reported. 40 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh, and 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$2300 City 6s, New.100¾	6 sh Sp & Pine St. 26

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 C & A 6s '89.ls. 86	300 Reading..ls.b30. 48⅝
$1000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s 90½	200 do.......48 3-16
$2000 Leh V R n bs.	100 do.....c.48 3-16
cp. 93¾	100 do.....b30.48·44
$2000 City 6s,New...100¾	40 do.......ls. 48⅜
9 sh Lit Sch R.... 42½	200 do..rg&i.48 3-16
10 sh N Pa R...... 39	200 sh Phil & E R.ls 28
82 sh Leh Val...ls. 53¾	200 do.....b60. 28½
91 do......... 53¾	100 do......... 28
15 sh Penna R.... 54⅛	100 do.....b60. 28⅜
100 do..opg&i. 54⅛	100 do......... 28⅛
4 sh W Jersey R.. 62½	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, New. 100¾	200 sh Read.s5wn&i 48½
$1000 do.........100⅞	400 do..ls.s30. 48½
$200 do..........100⅞	300 do.......ls.48·56
$3000 do......ls.100⅞	100 do......... 48½
$6000 Leh Gold l.... 94½	500 do.....b30. 48¾
$6000 do.......... 94½	100 do..s30wn. 48½
$3000 Leh V new bs.	300 do.....s30. 48½
Cp. 93¾	200 do.....ls. 48⅝
$1000 Pa 6s 2 se..c.106½	100 do.........48·69
$2000 Read R 7s....102	400 do.....s30. 48⅝
$5000 C & A 6s, 89.ls. 86	100 do..s60wn. 48¾
20 sh 10th & 11th St 70	100 do.........48·69
3 sh Penna..c&p. 54⅛	100 do...b5&i..48·69
5 sh Buck Mount.	200 do.....s15. 48⅝
s5wn.. 37½	200 do..s30wn. 48⅝
100 sh Read...b5&i. 48¾	100 do......... 48½
100 do....s5&i.48·31	600 do.......ls.48·69
200 do..s60wn. 48½	200 do..s30wn. 48⅝
100 do..2d&in. 48½	200 do.......ls.48·69
900 do.......ls. 48½	100 do.....b30.48·81
100 do.....b10. 48¾	100 do..s30wn. 48⅝
400 do.......ls. 48½	100 do.........48·69

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh gold l.... 94½	100 sh Read R...... 48⅝
$2000 do.......... 94½	100 do....b5&i. 48⅝
$1000 City 6s,New...100⅞	100 do....b5&i. 48⅝
100 sh Read R..s10. 48⅝	100 do.........48·56
100 do..s10wn. 48⅝	

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S 6s of 1881, 117⅞@118; do 1862, 115½@115¾; do. 1864, 112⅞@113⅛; do. 1865, 113@113⅜; do. 1865, new, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1867, do. 115⅜@115⅝; do. 1868, do., 115½@115¾; 10-40s, 107⅛@107½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅜@107⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛; Gold, 126⅛@126¼; Silver, 123@125.

Messrs. William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅞@117⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 115½@115¾; do. 1864, 112⅞@113; do. 1865, 113⅛@113½; do. July, 1865, 113⅛@113½; do. July, 1867, 115½@115¾; do. July, 1868, 115½@115¾; 5s, 10-40, 107⅛@107⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 107⅝@107⅞. Gold, 126⅛@126⅞. Market steady.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅞@118; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅜@115⅞; do., 1864, 112⅞@113; do., 1865, 113@113¼; do., July, 1865, 115⅛@115⅞; do. do., 1867, 115⅝@115⅞; do., 1868, 115½@115¾; 10-40s, 107⅛@107½; Cur. 6s, 107⅝@107⅞; Gold, 126¼.

—Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	126½	11·20 A. M.	126½
10·25 "	126⅜	11·40 "	126⅜
10·35 "	126⅛	11·45 "	126¼
10·45 "	126⅜	11·47 "	126⅛
11·05 "	126½	12·00 M.	126¼
11·10 "	126⅛		

Schuylkill Navigation Coal Trade for the week ending Thursday, November 4, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	5,405 00
From Pottsville	966 06
From Schuylkill Haven	13,099 05
From Port Clinton	341 00
Total for week	19,811 05
Previously this year	549,318 15
Total	569,130 00
To same time last year	842,976 12

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Friday, Nov. 5.—The Flour market continues quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $5@5·50 for superfine; $5·75 for extras; $6@6·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6@6·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·25@7 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and $7@8 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6 ℔ barrel.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prices have a downward tendency; sales of 2000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·35@1·38 for good and prime. Rye is steady at $1·05@1·10 ℔ bushel. Corn is quiet, but prices are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania yellow at $1@1·02; Western do at $1; and Western mixed at 95@96c., the latter rate for high mixed. Oats attract but little attention; sales of 3600 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 56@58c., and 1400 bushels Virginia at 60c.

Barley is dull; 1000 bushels two-rowed New York sold at $1·10, and 500 bushels four-rowed do. at $1·30. Barley Malt is quoted at $1·50.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $32.

Whisky is dull. We quote wood and iron-bound Western at $1·12@1·14; 40 barrels sold at the latter figure.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

American Claims Against Mexico—Boutwell and the Return to Specie Payments—Doings of Revenue Officers in the West.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Peabody's Death.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Nov. 5.—There is a general feeling of sorrow here over the death of George Peabody. An order will issued by the President to place flags at half-mast out of respect to his memory.

Specie Payments.

The decline in the price of gold has brought up the subject among leading financial men of a return to specie payments, and it is understood that Secretary Boutwell, among other recommendations in his report, will urge that the time be fixed at an early day for resuming. In case Congress should adopt the proposition, the Secretary will adhere to it rigidly.

Mexican Claims.

It is stated that counsel for that Government in the matter of the settlement of claims between the United States and Mexico, before a commission which meets here next month, will maintain that the bonds issued by Juarez during the war between the Imperialists and the Republicans in Mexico are part of the claims of American citizens against Mexico, and should be paid—that is, such of them as are held by Americans.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money and Stock Markets.

New York, November 5.—Stocks steady. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 126⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115⅛; do. 1864, do., 112⅞; do. 1865, do., 113⅛; do. do., new, 115½; do. 1867, 115⅝; do. 1868, 115; Ten-forties, 107⅛. Virginia 6s, new, 52; Missouri 6s, 87. Canton Company, 50⅛; Cumberland preferred, 27; New York Central, 180⅞; Erie, 27⅛; Reading, 96⅛; Hudson River, 158; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 90⅜; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80; Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅛.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Nov. 5.—Cotton declining; sales of 600 bales at 25⅞@26. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 8500 barrels State at $5·20@6·15; Western at $5·10@6·80; Southern at $6@10·25. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 84,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·36@1·40; No. 2 at $1·30; No. 3 at $1·12@1·20½; and winter red at $1·39@1·41. Corn is steady; sales of 39,000 bushels. Oats heavy; sales of 31,000 bushels at 63@66c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $30. Lard dull; steam, 17½@17⅝c. Whisky dull at $1·14.

The Financial Situation.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 5.—The money market is easy at 6@7 per cent. on call, the Treasury purchases yesterday having thrown a large amount of currency on the market for speculative purposes. Governments are dull but steady, and the same may be said also of stocks, in which St. Paul and Northwestern are prominent features. The Gold Exchange Bank applied to-day to have the receivership vacated. The statement is that the capital is between $300,000 and $400,000; good debts, $174,000, and a claim of $50,000 against the bank, which will be disputed.

Ship News.

New York, Nov. 5.—Arrived, steamer Donau, from Bremen.

FROM THE WEST.

Work of Special Whisky Guagers.

Cincinnati, Nov. 5.—The special whisky guagers sent by Commissioner Delano find six distilleries in Hamilton county all right. The remaining three had two hundred and fifty marked two per cent. below the real proof among several thousand barrels examined. The error against the Government of five hundred gallons found is attributed to an innocent mistake of the local guager, and the distillers are not believed to be implicated.

A New Merchants' Exchange.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a new Merchants' Exchange building has been subscribed.

The Bible in the Schools.

Owing to the illness of Judge Storer, the case of the injunction against expelling the Bible from the schools is deferred till to-morrow.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

Paris, Nov. 5—3·50 P. M.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 72f. 27c.

Farnkfort, Nov. 5.—United States Five-twenties opened firmer.

Havre, Nov. 5.—Cotton opened quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Afloat, 130½f.

Bremen, Nov. 5.—Petroleum opened firm at 7 thalers 30 groats.

Hamburg, Nov. 5.—Petroleum opened firm.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Nov. 5.—Cotton dull and heavy, and nominally 25½c. Flour dull and lower for all except well-known brands; Howard street superfine, $5·25@5·62½; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $6·75@8; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·25; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7·25@9 50; Western superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra, $5·75@6 50; do. family, $6·75@7·25. Wheat dull and lower at $1·32@1·40 for good to choice red. Corn dull; old white, $1@1·05; new, 85@90c. Rye dull, and nominally 90c.@$1. Oats, 55@57c. Mess Pork quiet at $33. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18@18¼c.; clear do., 18½@18¾c.; shoulders, 16c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 18@18½c. Whisky dull at $1·11@1·12.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	182	Western Union Tele.	36⅛
N. Y. and Erie R.	28	Tol. and Wab. R. R.	62½
Ph. and Rea. R.	97½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	70⅜
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91½	Mil. and St. Paul pf.	83⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	82	Adams Express	57¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	71½	Wells, Fargo	19
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86½	United States	57½
Chi. and R. I. R.	104⅛	Gold	126⅛
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	85½	Market steady.	
Pacific M. S.	60		

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"Considerable excitement prevailed among the Government dealers late this afternoon, owing to the purchase by Secretary Boutwell of one million of bonds in addition to the million advertised to be bought for the sinking fund. It will be remembered that for two months past the official advertisement has included the condition that the Government, in making these purchases, reserves the right to take all or any part of the offerings; but this privilege was exercised in only one or two instances, when the activity of the money market was such as to render it politic on the part of the Treasury to make larger disbursements of its currency. To-day, after the million for the sinking fund had been accepted a second million was taken, to the great surprise of the street. Of course this action of Mr. Boutwell is perfectly legitimate; but it remains to be seen whether such a deviation from what was expected regarding the extent of his purchase will not, in the long run, operate disadvantageously to the Government, for, with an impression in the street that he may buy all that are offered, the price of bonds will enhance accordingly. The 67's went as low as 115½ this morning before the purchases, and closed at 115¾ to-night, when it was known that two millions had been purchased instead of one. Of course, when the Government offers to buy the smaller amount there is more competition among sellers, and the lowest prices are asked. A reflection of this sudden action of the Secretary of the Treasury is further shown in the price of gold, which declined on the expectation that he may in the same way to-morrow accept proposals for a larger amount than is advertised to be sold. Thus the Government will have to pay more for its bonds and obtain less for its gold.

"The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount yesterday morning from 2½ to 3 per cent., which, when known, led to some little animation in the gold room and an occasional advance to 127⅜. From this point, however, the price gradually declined to 126½, the item of news from London not being sufficient to check the natural heaviness of the gold speculation, although in previous years and during the existence of the Clearing House it would have been attended with considerable excitement. From this lowest point there was a reaction to 126¾; but upon the discovery of the irregular action of the Treasury in increasing its purchase of bonds there was a decline to 126½.

"There was a fair demand for money early in the day, and borrowers freely paid seven per cent.; but after half-past 2 balances were offered at six on stocks and at five on Governments. The Government dealers in the more active hours of the day were generally accommodated at six per cent. Discounts were without change in quotation.

"The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount and a disposition on the part of the cotton exporters to demand full prices led to a firmer tone in the foreign exchanges, which was not sustained later in the day, the cotton market declining and producing a better supply of bills, upon which exchange declined an eighth per cent. The rise in the Bank of England discount rate makes a difference of five-eighths per cent. between 'long' and 'short' sterling."

FOURTH EDITION

E U R O P E.

The Death of the American Philanthropist—What the English Journals Have to Say—Boat Race on the Thames—Political News.

FROM EUROPE.

Four-oared Boat Race on the Thames.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, Nov. 5.—The first great four-oared race between the Thames and Tyne crews for £200 was rowed to-day on the Thames. The course was from Putney to Mortlake. The following are the names of the crews:—

Tyne—J. Taylor, T. Winship, J. Martin; J. Renforth, stroke; —— Wilson, coxswain.

Thames—Sadler, Kelly, Messenger, Hammerton; ——, coxswain.

The weather was rainy, but the race came off promptly, and was witnessed by a great crowd of people. The Tyne crew won by three lengths. The Thames crew were the favorites at the start.

The second race between these two crews will occur on the Tyne on the 19th inst.

No Political News.

London, Nov. 5.—The political news to-day is unimportant.

The Death of George Peabody.

The death of the celebrated philanthropist, George Peabody, created a profound sensation. Nearly all the morning journals have obituary articles. That of the *Times* says:—"The news of Mr. Peabody's death will be received with no common sorrow on both sides of the Atlantic. The sentiment of regret will not be a mere passing tribute of gratitude to the munificent benefactor. Mr. Peabody through a long life accumulated manifold titles to be lamented.

"He was an ardent patriot, and loved abroad as much as at home. He was a New Englander, who, when the South was bowed down to the dust, stepped forward and claimed the right to succor it. He was no courtier, yet he was honored by sovereigns and princes. He was profuse in his charity, which pauperized nobody. He was a philanthropist, who was liked as well as honored. There was nothing hard or narrow about his philanthropy. He simply did whatever good came in his way."

A Holiday.

London, Nov. 5.—To-morrow will be recognized as a holiday in London, and the Exchange will not be open for business. Queen Victoria will visit the city to open the new bridge and viaduct.

FROM THE WEST.

Mules Killed by Lightning.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—A despatch from Fort Harker to General Easton, Chief Quartermaster, says that the Government corral at that place was struck by lightning on Wednesday and sixty mules killed, and the building partially burned.

Projected Transfer of Coal Mines.

A project is on foot here to form a company to purchase the Indian Rock coal mines on Green river, Kentucky. A thorough test demonstrates that the coal from these mines makes better iron, smelting directly from the ore, better malleable iron and street car rails, than any coal yet discovered on the continent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Customs Receipts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Customs receipts, October 25 to October 30, inclusive:—New York, $2,198,860; Boston, $313,216; Philadelphia, $153,435; Baltimore, $194,883; New Orleans, October 11 to October 16, $839,997; San Francisco, October 18 to October 23, $189,711. Total, $3,134,108.

FROM NEW YORK.

Heavy Storm at Buffalo.

Buffalo, Nov. 5.—A terrible gale, with rain and sleet, has prevailed all day, and it is feared that much damage has been done on the lake.

There is considerable excitement in certain circles here at the presence of General O'Neill, the President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Robbery of a Safe.

Boston, Nov. 5.—The safe of the Dorchester Insurance Company, at Neponset, was entered last night by burglars, and a large amount of money was taken. Entrance was effected by drilling through the safe, and then blowing up with powder. As near as can be ascertained, the loss will amount to $20,000 or $30,000.

MARRIED.

(*For additional Marriages see fifth page.*)

McELROY—CLAYTON.—On Tuesday, November 2, 1869, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. D. S. Miller, D. D., JOHN G. R. McELROY to ANNA B. CLAYTON, daughter of John Clayton, Esq.

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. All information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH street, Phila.

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $100 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or heirs (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States. 7 0